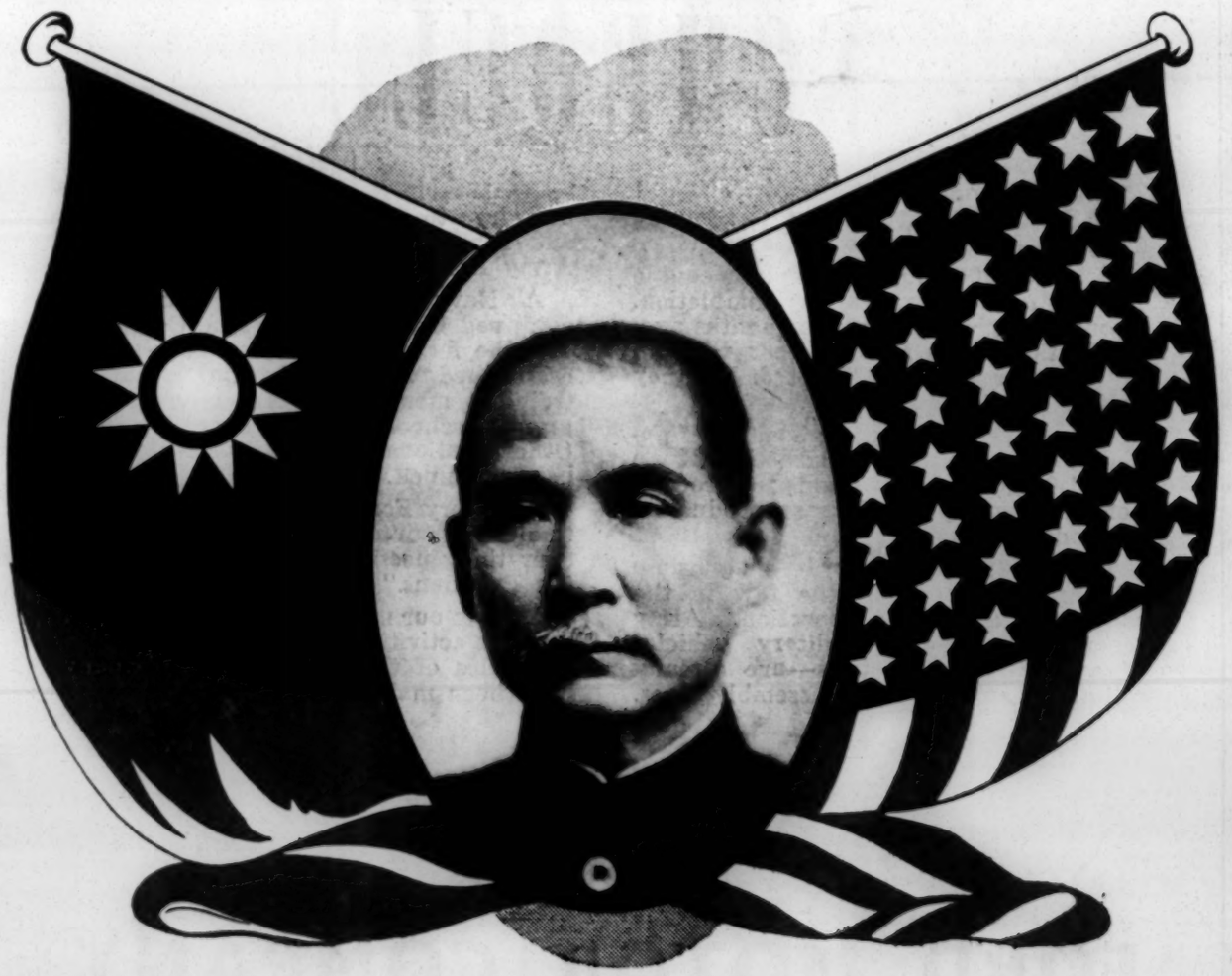
"Double Tenth" Anniversary Number

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

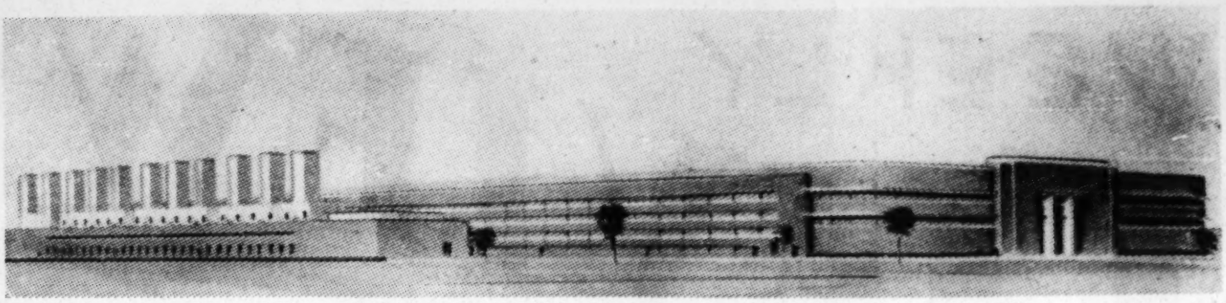
October 11, 1941



DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Founder of the Chinese Republic

VOLUME 98 PRICE ONE DOLLAR (in China) NUMBER 6



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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

NEED FOR UNITY

To the Editor:

Since China is still deeply in the throes of an unprecedented foreign war and consequently needs national unity and solidarity more than ever in order to achieve a final victory over her enemy, one can't help feeling surprised and indignant at the attempts of a hodge-podge of political outs and malcontents in Hongkong to brew troubles against the National Government, as reported in the Sept. 20 issue of your paper.

Although sensible and patriotic Chinese people won't be affected in their confidence of and support to the Government, the confusion of ideas necessarily created by these agitations may add to the joy of both the enemy and Nanking puppets and encourage then to redouble their efforts to attack China. Are these political adventurers so selfish and senseless as to be blind to this plain fact?

It is not to be supposed that the government should not be criticized. On the contrary, they should be strongly condemned and improved, even reconstructed, if any vice or vices on their part are actually found out. But all criticisms and proposals must be based on actual facts with a view to better prosecution of the war and not on the ground of some general, hazy, practically useless (at least for the present) principle such as democracy. In this connection, we may at once observe that so far as your special correspondent's report goes, no complaint about any particular war measure has been uttered by the anti-government factions.

Democracy is a fascinating thing and worth fighting for, indeed. But for the moment victory in the war is of such paramount importance to China that, for the realization of it, no obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way. It is true that democratic institutions may be concurrently evolved while the war is going on. But to attempt to overthrow the present government under the cloak of struggle for democracy is quite another matter. Whatever short-comings the government may have, they have identified themselves with the national interests and have been so far able to carry on the war without damaging the prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion, which is certainly no small thing to their credit.

Besides, democracy may mean anything from the Anglo-American pattern to the Soviet vintage, which latter, as it is totalitarianism in fact, no Chinese except the Yenan clique will ever desire to transplant to China.

In conclusion it should be pointed out that the root of the whole trouble lies in "the inspiring genius of the agitations." As everyone knows, this genius has long been contending unscrupulously for political supremacy in China. So long as their ambition is not realized, the agitations will continue, whether China is a democracy or not, and her resisting power against Japan will be thereby weakened in some way or other. Hence the serious problem for China during and even after the war.

M. C. L.

Shanghai, Oct. 4, 1941

HARDOON ESTATE

To the Editor:

Now that Mrs. Liza Hardoon is dead, the question will arise as to what to do with the large estate on which she and her adopted family have been living for so many years.

This property is of enormous extent, running north and south between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Foch, and east and west between Weihaiwei Road and Hardoon Road. It embraces a landscaped park with many delightful ponds and grottoes. The buildings on it are dilapidated old-style Chinese temples, houses and servants' quarters. The place as a whole is in a sad state of neglect. Mrs. Hardoon, who lived the life of a recluse after the death of her husband about ten years ago, apparently allowed the place to run down.

Because of its location and enormous extent (viewed as private property) the estate would make an admirable public park. But now that the austere owner is dead, there is a danger that it will be split up and divided among the heirs. Would it not be a good idea for the Shanghai Municipal Council to approach the trustees, whoever they are, with the idea of acquiring the estate as municipal property for conversion into a public park!

No similar property is available for such a purpose and without doubt

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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a new park so ideally situated would be a tremendous boon to this terribly overcrowded city. If anything can be done, it should be done now, or a fine opportunity may lapse for want of prompt action.

RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, October 6, 1941.

FOUR FREEDOMS

To the Editor:

I see where President Roosevelt has raised the question of religious freedom in Soviet Russia, and Messrs Maisky and Lozovsky have gone to great langths to explain that Soviet citizens are completely free to worship God if they choose and as they choose. If so, the Stalinst system has undergone quite a radical change without the rest of the world being aware of it.

But how about President Roosevelt's other "freedoms"—freedom from fear, freedom from want, etc?

There can certainly be no freedom from fear in Soviet Russia as long as Stalin's Gaypayoo or Secret Police are permitted to exercise the power of life and death over every citizen, to conduct raids and arrest persons without warrants. Nor can there be freedom from fear as long as there is no such thing as trial by jury, with jurors and defending counsel free of political pressure.

SKEPTIC.

Shanghai, October 7, 1941.

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October 8, 1941

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China Realty	18.70	18
Metropolitan Land "A"	19	—
Metropolitan Land "B"	19	—
Shanghai Land	29	29¼
Shanghai Dockyards	53	53½
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf	—	—
Wheelocks	130	131
Shanghai Gas Co.	20	20½
Shanghai Telephone	44	44½
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	1200	—
China Imp. & Exp. Lumber	88½	89
Ewo Breweries	10.60	10.70
Metal Ind. of China	45¾	46¼
Shanghai Exploration	41	41¼
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Ewo Mills	60	60½
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Shanghai Cotton	330	—
China Cotton	18.60	18.70

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Bethlehem Steel	64
Chrysler	57⅜
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2⅛
Gen. Motors	40¾
Goodyear T. & R.	18¾
Gt. Nthrn P'y., pfd.	25⅜
Lockheed Aircraft	27¼
Mont. Ward	31¾
N. Y. Central	11¾
Texas Corp	40¾
U. S. Steel	53½
COMMODITIES	
New York Cotton, Oct.	16.95
New York Rubber, Dec.	22.50B
New York Hides, Dec.	14.88
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Chicago Corn, Dec.	78⅝-½
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THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY IN CHINA—AND JAPAN

JAPANESE newspapers in recent days have carried reports regarding an unusual happening in that country which may have more significance than appeared on the surface, and might, ultimately, have unexpected repercussions for the promoters.

We refer to the ceremony at a Japanese temple at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, on Sept. 30, when a monument was unveiled in honor of some 150 deceased Japanese, who allegedly supported the Chinese revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Empire in 1911—thirty years ago. According to *Domei*, more than 1,000 followers as well as admirers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic, stood in a drizzling rain during the unveiling ceremony. The monument was described as a granite shaft, 26 feet high, the base of which was "virtually smothered in flowers and wreaths tendered by prominent leaders in Japan, who are concerned with Chinese affairs." Those mentioned in the *Domei* Report, were the Premier, Prince Konoye; Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda; War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo; Navy Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa.

More revealing, however, than the donation of wreaths by cabinet ministers who didn't attend in person, was an address by Mitsuro Toyama, popularly known as the "patriarch" of the Black Dragon Society, a reactionary organization in Japan that did more than any other group to promote the war in China. Therefore, imagine a representative of the Black Dragon Society extolling the virtues of Dr. Sun Yat-sen!

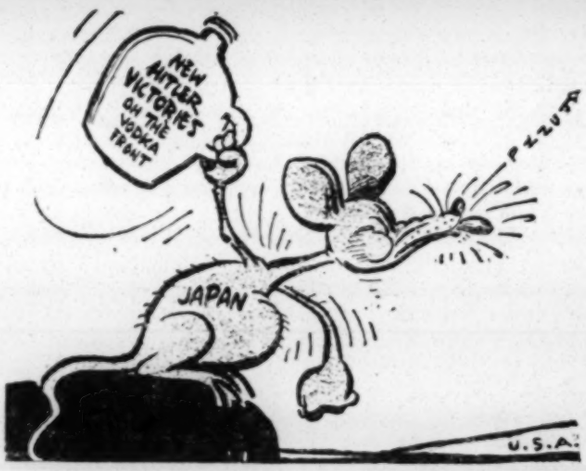
That even Nanking didn't think much of the unveiling ceremony, was indicated by the fact that aside from Dr. Chu Min-yi, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei, the only man sent to the ceremony was Chen Chung-fu. The North China puppet administration ironically dispatched as its delegate Yin Ju-keng, an ex-puppet whom the Japanese jailed four years ago on suspicion that he had conspired in the massacre of the Japanese community at Tunghsien, near Peiping, at the beginning of the war.

That the Japanese are determined to create the impression that they had a hand in the 1911 revolution, was indicated in further propaganda during the week stating that one Ryokichi Ike, 68 years old, "who also helped further the Chinese revolutionary movement under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen," is expected in Nanking shortly where he will be the guest of Wang Ching-wei.

Heretofore the Japanese had little regard for the First Chinese Revolution in 1911, and their regard for the 1917 Nationalist Revolution was even less. They considered the First Revolution as the work of Britain, and the Nationalist Revolution they regarded as the work of the devil, or his earthly agents, the Soviet Russians. The fact that the U. S. was first to recognize both revolutionary governments probably was attributed by the Japanese to missionary influence. In both cases Japan was the last to extend recognition, taking reluctant action following all of the other nations.

But despite all this, there is significance in the fact that certain Japanese in high places have felt it necessary to pay lip-service at least to revolutionary sentiment in China. Whether or not the 150-odd Japanese whose names appear on the Tokyo monument actually took part in the 1911 Revolution is not known; also it is not known what part they may have played—gunrunners, or whatnot!

"Now Bring on the Cat"



Cartoon by Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette is based on the legend of the mouse that drank its fill of wine and then demanded that the cat be brought in for a fight.

There is more than usual significance for China in this year's observance of the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Republic at Nanking. This is true from many points of view, but chief significance is due to the fact that the revolutionary process is continuing. None will dispute that China's resistance to Japanese aggression is a tremendously important phase of the revolutionary effort of the Chinese people to rid themselves of oppression, domestic and external. The First Revolution was a struggle against domestic oppression, the Nationalist Revolution was a struggle against both internal and external oppression. The present struggle is against external oppression which must be removed before any further headway can be achieved in the never-ending fight against domestic oppression.

Cynics abroad who say that China is not democratic, ignore the evidence of history that the Chinese people have been fighting for democracy, and with more persistence over a longer period of time, than any other present-day peoples can record. And, to refer back to the Japanese monument to Dr. Sun, it is inevitable that the wholesale exposure of thousands of Japanese soldiers to the Chinese revolutionary virus, is bound to take effect some time. There must be millions of young Japanese who realize that their nation never can take its rightful place in the world under its present mediaeval form of government. The Japanese never had a revolution; they merely patched up their ancient feudalistic system. When the millions of Japanese soldiers now in China and elsewhere overseas, finally get home with the lessons they have learned, they probably will do something about it.

U. S. Moves to Check Japanese Intrigue in U. S. A.

SENATOR Guy M. Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, introduced a resolution in the Senate on Oct. 3, proposing that a five-man committee be formed for the purpose of investigating the fund-raising activities of pro-Axis groups in the United States—particularly the Japanese—and their attitude toward America's defense efforts. Senator Gillette introduced the resolution in collaboration with Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado. The resolution provided for an appropriation of US$20,000 to cover the expenses of the inquiry.

Senator Gillette said that his suggesstion had the approval of the Attorney General, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U. S. Army and Navy Intelligence Services. The fact that he referred in his statement to the "subversive activities of Japanese diplomatic agents and representatives of the Asix Powers in the United States," indicated that it is intended to show the link-up which has existed between Japanese and German-Italian agents engaged in the same activities. However, the chief object of the Committee's inquiry will be the Japanese, as both the Germans and Italians have already been investigated in recent months.

In his statement in the Senate on Oct. 2, Senator Gillette referred to the actions of Japanese reservist organizations in the United States, chiefly centered at San Franicisco. One group of Japanese reservists in San Francisco allegedly was directed by the Assistant Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Foreign Office. Another group, known as the "Die for Japan Society," was said to have branch offices in Washington, Oregon, Utah and California. A further group known as the Imperial Japanese Comradeship Society was composed, according to Senator Gillette, of former officers of the Japanese Navy and had offices in Los Angeles and also in the states of Arizona and Texas.

There may or may not have been significance in the fact that the Japanese Government announced on Oct. 4—the day following the introduction of Senator Gillette's resolution—that a number of Japanese trade, inquiry and liaison establishments in the United States (and elsewhere) were being closed "as a result of the enforcement of the Anglo-American freezing action." Among the places mentioned were San Francisco, Chicago, Houston, Panama, Toronto, Seattle, Manila, etc. Most of these Japanese "trade, inquiry and liaison establishments" were maintained by the so-called Japan Central Trade Federation, but affiliated with many of the offices were branches of the Japanese Cultural Bureau and other groups which maintained headquarters at Rockefeller Center, New York, and Tribune Tower, Chicago.

Senator Gillette also referred to the activities of the "American Citizens League," an organization of American-born Japanese, which promoted the sale of Japanese war or "China-Incident Bonds" to Japanese in America, and also distributed in the United States a large number of war films made in China by the Japanese Ministry of War, which had utilized the services of professional actors and writers.

It was thought in certain quarters that the official inquiry into Japanese subversive activities might result in the withdrawal of Japanese consular officials and closing of Japanese consulates in the United States as had happened in the cases of Germany and Italy. It was reported that Senator Wheeler had recommended that the Japanese Consulate-General at San Francisco be closed. The Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu, Mr. A. Kita, whose activities also were referred to by Senator Gillette, denied that he was guilty of un-American activity. He claimed that funds remitted to Japan by reservist and other groups, were for the relief of families of Japanese soldiers who had been killed in the China war. Mr. Kita said that the freezing regulations had already stopped this practice.

Influential quarters in Washington were of opinion that the introduction of the resolution calling for an investigation of Japanese intrigue in the United States constituted unmistakable evidence that the Roosevelt-Nomura conversations had broken down.

A survey of Japanese propaganda and espionage activities in the United States which was published in *The China Weekly Review* on Aug. 9 (Page 297) indicated that the Japanese Government and semi-official organs of the Government were spending from US$7,000,000 to US$10,000,000 annually in the U. S. A. This estimate was made by the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, which charged that the Japanese propaganda machine in America "was the biggest, most impressive, and by far the most expensive of any foreign power." Various explanations were offered as to the delay in launching an inquiry into Japanese activities, one being that Japanese agents had so many friends in high places that they were able to forestall such an investigation. In other quarters it was alleged that certain elements in the U. S. Government were directly and indirectly connected with wealthy groups having financial connections in Japan, hence favored "appeasing" the Japanese, even at the expense of China. One report cited the names of influential individuals in official circles in Washington who long had been working to appease the Japanese on the basis of the old solgan that "Japan was a stabilizing influence preventing the spread of Bolshevism in Asia." A further group feared that an inquiry into Japanese subversive activities in the United States "might precipitate a war on two fronts."

However, the efforts of the appeasement groups were largely neutralized by their pseudo Japanese friends, who, by their declarations and actions made it impossible for any self-respecting American to condone the activities of the ruling group in Tokyo, which is in open alliance with the Fascist Powers in a program which has as its objective the destruction of the United States and the enslavement of all peoples.

That the Japanese have no intention of reaching an understanding with the United States, was indicated in a *Transocean* interview with Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Japanese Greater Asia League, this week. Gen. Hayashi declared "there could be no doubt of Japan's intention to declare war on the United States in the event the United States declared war on the Axis Powers." He said that Japan would remain loyal to the Tripartite Pact and that his views on the subject were shared by responsible quarters in the Government. He admitted that there were "some people" in Japan who were anxious to maintain friendship with Britain and the United States . . . . but the attitude of such people "is sharply condemned by the Japanese people in general." He declared that Japan would shortly and definitely disperse the doubts which still exist in some quarters concerning Japan's attitude. He said that Prince Konoye's message to President Roosevelt "had been misinterpreted," and that it was his (Gen. Hayashi's) view that the so-called examination of conflicting problems between Japan and the United States. . . ."is completely useless, as it is practically impossible at present to bring about an understanding between the two nations."

Declarations such as this, combined with Japan's action in launching a new attack on China at a time when the United States was exerting its influence to bring about a peaceful adjustment of Far Eastern problems, has doubtless convinced Administration leaders that nothing further is to be gained by trying to reach an understanding with the present controllers of Japan. That this view is held by responsible Americans, who are familiar with the situation in the Orient, was indicated by the latest

bulletin of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Reliations, which declared.

"It is generally understood that Premier Prince Konoye's note to President Roosevelt, which was delivered by Japanese Ambassador Admiral Nomura, was a dramatic attempt to forestall tragedy by laying a peace coup before the Japanese nation. The ground on which the United States and Japan can get together is very narrow. Past protestations of the American Administration and the principles enunciated in the joint declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill preclude any deal in which China would be required to pay the bill. Japan, on the other hand, is unlikely to accept any proposal involving a complete withdrawal of her troops from China. This deadlock does not mean that war between Japan and the United States is inevitable. It does mean, however, that a general settlement of Pacific area problems is completely out of the question at this time. The most that can be hoped for out of the current exchanges is a modus vivendi between the United States and Japan. This would have to be based on a severance of Japanese ties with the Axis, a partial withdrawal of Japanese forces from their current positions in southeast Asia and China, and a resumption of limited Japanese trade relations with the Democracies. It is improbable that the Japanese moderates are strong enough to get such a base adopted."

Nanking's Gambling Syndicate Now Operates in Nantao Area

Two weeks ago, Commissioner C. C. Pan of the Western District Special Police complained that he had not been given credit for closing the big gambling dens which previously operated in his district. His letter, written by a secretary, also referred to the publication in *The China Weekly Review* of a reproduction of four advertisements of gambling houses, which were appearing regularly in one of the Nanking newspapers. Commissioner Pan called attention to the fact that these particular gambling houses were in the Nantao area and hence not within his jurisdiction.

Commissioner Pan was correct about the location—in Nantao—of the four houses which were advertising in the Wang Ching-wei paper. Karl Eskelund, member of the editorial staff of *The China Press*, published an article based on a personal investigation of the situation in Nantao. The article appeared on Sunday and was the first disclosure in many months of conditions in what was once a prosperous and populous section of the city.

According to Mr. Eskelund's account the only flourishing "business" in Nantao, which is under the joint control of the Japanese Army and the Nanking puppet administration, is the gambling business. There are six large gambling establishments operating on a night-and-day basis, thus giving the impression that they belong to the same gangster syndicate which previously operated in the western district or "badlands." Mr. Eskelund described the situation in Nantao as a cross between a poverty-stricken Chinese village and a poor man's Monte Carlo. He said that there are numerous pawn-shops adjacent to each of the gambling places where unfortunate gamblers are able to pawn their valuables and even their clothes. He saw one Chinese young man pawn his shoes and then return barefooted to the gambling house with the proceeds to try his fortune again.

Also, like the gambling establishments which previously functioned in the western residential area, just outside the International Settlement and French Concession, wine, beer, cigarettes and food are free, while one house dispenses free milk for Chinese parents who bring their little children along. However, customers must pay for the opium dispensed in divans upstairs—"and there are plenty of pretty girls available to take along" if one desires, said the writer. All of the gambling dens are crowded night and day, the most popular games being "Big-Small," a device in which dice are used in connection with numbers painted on a table.

Mr. Eskelund said that when Nantao was first opened to the public by the Japanese Army, thousands of Chinese flocked in to take advantage of the low rents, which are only about one-eighth of what is demanded in the foreign-administered areas. Rickshas are practically the only means of transportation as the motor cars on the streets belong either to the Japanese military or the gambling houses.

The previously busy market where one could buy valuable jade, or tropical birds and gold fish, is deserted except for poor persons bargaining for rice and noodles. The famous city temple, once thronged by multitudes of prosperous Chinese and tourists, is now empty, with beggars sleeping on the floor before the dusty idols who stare out into nothingness, patiently awaiting the coming of better days.

The gambling-suppression squad of the Municipal Police raided a gambling house on Burkill Road, near Carter Road, last Saturday afternoon and seized considerable roulette paraphernalia, including an electrical device, which was used by the operator of the wheel to eliminate the chance of the house losing if the magnetized ball should fall into the slot corresponding to a number on which a customer had placed a bet. It was said to be the first time in many years that the police had seized such a device in a gambling-house raid. The police arrested a 65-year-old Russian named Serge Elralidze. The house was rented from a Portuguese. The police stated that Chinese were the actual owners of the place.

German War Prisoners in Canada Question the Future

(No-frontier News Service)

New York.—Distrust of the propaganda of either side in the war and a strong desire for concrete statements of purpose for the post-war world were indicated in letters from German prisoners of war in Canadian camps received at the New York office of the "Free German Movement" after a broadcast by Otto Strasser in Canada. Although some of the letters received rejected flatly the "Free German" program and asserted unswerving allegiance to the Fuehrer, many put forward specific suggestions and criticisms on a constructive plane. Wrote one of the interned:

"For 13 months I have been interned here, and yesterday I heard your radio broadcast. I am not in agreement with you, and for this reason: that you also cannot tell us what is to come after this war. We went from our school benches into this war, and in Canada we have had enough time to reflect a bit. Today, after a hard inner struggle, I am completely through with National Socialism. But Germany is my country, right or wrong, and after this war she will suffer terribly. Your propaganda says that the German opposition feels itself allied to Great Britain, but will Great Britain give a pardon to all Germans who are against Hitler? Here we are treated very fairly, but whenever I tell someone that I am skeptical of National Socialism, he does not believe me, and intimates that whether a man is a Nazi or not makes little difference so long as he is a German.

"I am very much concerned about what will happen to Germany after the war, and on this point you, too, were silent on the radio. Nothing is certain about it, and the British themselves do not know yet what their intentions are. If you can give the war prisoners here in Canada a concrete picture of what is to come after Hitler, of what Britain's peace aims are, then the 'Free Germany Movement' would have a much better chance among the prisoners. Please send us literature, and do not give my name, for my parents and brothers and sisters are in Germany."

Another wrote that in his opinion a weekly review of world affairs, in German or English, given either over the radio or in printed form, would be the best means of opening the minds of many war prisoners, who still believe in Hitler, to ideas of freedom. A letter from one prisoner told of constant political discussions. "Many,"

As Japanese See It

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Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, shows Churchill having troubles on all sides in trying to stop anti-British movement.

he writes, "are still convinced Nazis, and many damn the German-Russian war and call it foolish. But the question heard the most often is 'Why?'. We have all begun to feel a greater and greater degree of doubt as to why the war was necessary. We Germans really wanted nothing from Russia, Greece, Denmark, and the other countries that Hitler has occupied. Therefore why was it necessary?"

"We do not lack food," another wrote, "but books and periodicals are much in demand, although we do have daily newspapers. A well organized book store where we could read books forbidden in Germany would be welcomed, but here there is no one to help us. We have accustomed ourselves to our fate. The winter was terribly cold, and the unsuccessful attempts to escape only made our condition worse. What weighs upon us most heavily is the uncertainty of the future. Who will win this war, if, indeed, anyone wins it at all?

"I heard Strasser speaking on the radio, but his idea of a German legion would be very difficult to put into practice. Is it really true, then, that Hitler and Germany are considered by people as one and the same, and that all those Germans who are not Nazis will be treated no better than the fanatics who here in camp think they must be proud of having to suffer for the Fuehrer? Being cut off from the outside world is hard. The food here is better than in Germany, but England forgets that man lives not by bread alone...something which to me seems self-evident.

"England is waging merely a military war, not a moral war. Among the prisoners here there is a ferment of ideas. Certainly several thousand could be organized against Hitler from here alone, and as many from other countries, like North and South America. But England wants no Free German movement, and her willingness is a most necessary prerequisite.

"I did not go willingly into this war, I was forced to go. And in Germany I was not a Nazi. But the German people must be given a new democratic center, a new hope that other men can offer Germany a better fate. Why should Germany revolt today? What would follow such a step nobody knows. Hitler is terrible, but every German is saying to himself that Hitler is as good as a Russian or British army of occupation. If only such men as Bruening, Stresemann's son, and Thomas Mann could build an organization such as Masaryk and Benesch headed during the last war, which say to the Germans who now follow Hitler: 'You shall have a reasonable peace within a European federation,' then a rebellion would be worth the cost. Give the German people new hope, and you who are free persuade England and the United States that Hitler can far more easily be beaten in a moral war. But the Germans must be shown a road to the future."

The Death of Mrs. Hardoon—Wealthiest Woman in Asia

Mrs. Liza Hardoon, widow of the late Silas Aaron Hardoon, died at her home in Shanghai on Friday evening, October 3. She was 78 years old, had been ill for some time, and for the past three or four years had been nearly blind.

Mrs. Hardoon, who fell heir to the bulk of her husband's estate a decade ago, was the wealthiest woman in Asia, her estate being valued at $700,000,000, Chinese currency. Even at present abnormal exchange rates, her real estate and business property, extending almost the full length of both sides of Nanking Road, probably was worth U.S.$36,000,000, or possibly £10,000,000 in British currency. Mrs. Hardoon is not survived by any direct heirs, but there are a number of adopted sons and daughters of various nationalities, who may share in a small portion of the estate. They were adopted prior to Mr. Hardoon's death, which occurred about ten years ago. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Hardoon retired to the "Hardoon Fortress" at 1273 Bubbling Well Road, from which she seldom emerged and from which the public generally was excluded. The residential portion of the property, surrounded by a high brick wall, embraces about two full city blocks and consists of an oriental-style garden, much of which has been in a state of neglect in recent years.

Mrs. Hardoon had few acquaintances and fewer intimates. The compradore, or Chinese agent of the estate, Mr. Chi Cho-mee, one of the wealthiest men in Shanghai, was said to be the only person whom she would trust with business matters concerned with the management of the enormous properties. He recently eluded a gang of kidnappers who tried to abduct him following a visit to Mrs. Hardoon at her home.

Of the Hardoon properties, only a few are of modern construction, one being the Liza Hardoon Building at 99 Nanking Road which is occupied by the Chase Bank. The large Chinese department stores on Nanking Road stand on Hardoon property, but the buildings were erected by the proprietors of the stores on 30-year leases. The remainder of the Hardoon business property, which, in some parts of Bubbling Well, extends from Avenue Foch to Avenue Road, is generally occupied by cheap jerry-built property, but for which the maximum rentals always were collected. It frequently was said that the late Silas Hardoon invented "key money," a pernicious system of forcing would-be tenants to pay a premium to obtain possession of property, that is, the "key to the property." Hardoon arrived in Shanghai penniless, but he quickly became a genius in the acquisition of commercial property, chiefly retail property along Shanghai's main thoroughfare. Considerable property also is owned by the estate in the French Concession.

Silas Hardoon, and the estate he left to his wife, probably were favored more than any other interest by the phenomenal growth of Shanghai. Each one of Shanghai's three or four millions and the millions more who visited the city had to pass along Nanking Road and in so doing contributed to the value of Hardoon's real estate and the wealth of his land holdings. It was said that he never sold a piece of property, no matter how hard pressed he happened to be for funds. When he died there was not sufficient cash on hand to pay his estate-duties to the British Government, hence it was necessary to mortgage some of the property to obtain funds for the purpose. Also, it was most difficult to induce him to improve any of his properties, this expense being passed on to the renter. He managed his thousands or holdings without the assistance of modern filing devices and "always carried his business in his head."

Following Mr. Hardoon's death, the major portion of the property was incorporated under British law, the main object being to hold the estate intact and protect it against the attacks of individuals claiming to be relatives, who have arrived in Shanghai from time to time and sought to establish claims against the properties. It is said that more than 50, all having the name of "Hardoon," have appeared in Shanghai, mostly from Bagdad or elsewhere in the Near East, within the past ten years. None of the claims was allowed, following hearings in the local British court.

Recently, another 10 persons bearing the name of Hardoon appeared in Shanghai and adopted a new strategy. They employed a Japanese lawyer, Mr. O. Okamoto, who happens to be a member of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. Okomoto threatened, according to an interview in the local newspapers, to take action preventing the transfer of any of the hundreds of Hardoon properties in the Settlement, unless the claims of his clients received attention. The 10 Hardoons who have employed Mr. Okamoto, have asked for C.N.$437,000,000, which was estimated to be about 62.5% of the entire property. The names of the claimants, as listed in the papers, are Mochi Hardoon, Ibrahim Hardoon, Ibrahim Saleh Ishak Hardoon, Hougui Hardoon, Yakob Hardoon, Shaoul Hardoon, Nahum Hardoon, Yakub Abdul Hardoon, Siou Hardoon and Nahum Reuben Hardoon.

Mrs. Hardoon was of Chinese blood and was married to her late husband about 1895. Mr. Hardoon was a native of Bagdad and a Jew, who became a British subject. Mrs. Hardoon also adopted the Hebraic religion, but both husband and wife had a deep interest in Buddhism and once employed an Indian professor to translate Buddhistic books into the English language.

Mrs. Hardoon was buried next to her husband in a special burial plot in the Hardoon residential property on Wednesday of this week.

No information was available when these pargraphs were written regarding the disposition of the vast Hardoon estate. The suggestion was made on numerous occasions that the residential property on Bubbling Well Road, should be handed over to the Municipality as a public park, but there never was any response from responsible quarters favoring the proposal. As the property was originally designed as a Chinese-style garden, it would serve admirably as a public park or breathing space for the residents of the city.

French Oceania—A Spot Worth Watching

By Admiral WILLIAM V. PRATT, U.S.N. Retired

(Newsweek)

The Vichy government assured us last week that the cession of bases to Japan in Indo-China was due to "special circumstances" which would not arise again. The most obvious implication was that it would not happen in connection with Dakar or other French African possessions which are important to American defense.

But the whole Vichy regime is one of very "special circumstances," as shown by the week-end parleys under German pressure, and we can file away any African assurances for future reference, taking care to put them in the pigeonhole for matters to be regarded with skepticism. Meanwhile, there are other parts of the French Empire where circumstances also are special. One of these is the little island empire in the Pacific, the Polynesian Islands of French Oceania (see map). And the peculiar circumstance is that this segment of France has gone over to the Free French, is therefore hostile to Vichy, and yet is almost defenseless. It would have to depend on the United States should the threat arise of an occupation by any member of the Axis.

Japan, pursuant to its sea policy, has long had covetous eyes on the thousands of islands with which the Pacific is dotted. A number of them Japan already holds under mandate. To what extent these islands are fortified, or turned into naval bases, is unknown to us, but many of them are excellent natural naval and airplane bases. They not only cover the Central Pacific passage from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippines, but in addition they point like a finger eastward to the sea route between the Hawaiian Islands and French Oceania—Jaluit, in the southeastern tip of the Japanese-mandated Marshalls, is about 2,100 miles from Honolulu and 2,750 miles from Tahiti in the Society Islands.

French Oceania includes the Society and Marquesas Islands, and the Tuamotu or Low Archipelago. Except for the Hawaiian Islands, it is the best part of the Polynesian group and is administered as a unit, the seat of government being at Tahiti. After the fall of France, the administration passed by vote into the hands of the Free French group, adherents of General de Gaulle.

The strategic importance of this group of islands has long been recognized by naval men but, in relation to this war, it has been a side issue until the act of Vichy in turning over Indo-China to Japan brought the matter of all French holdings to the fore.

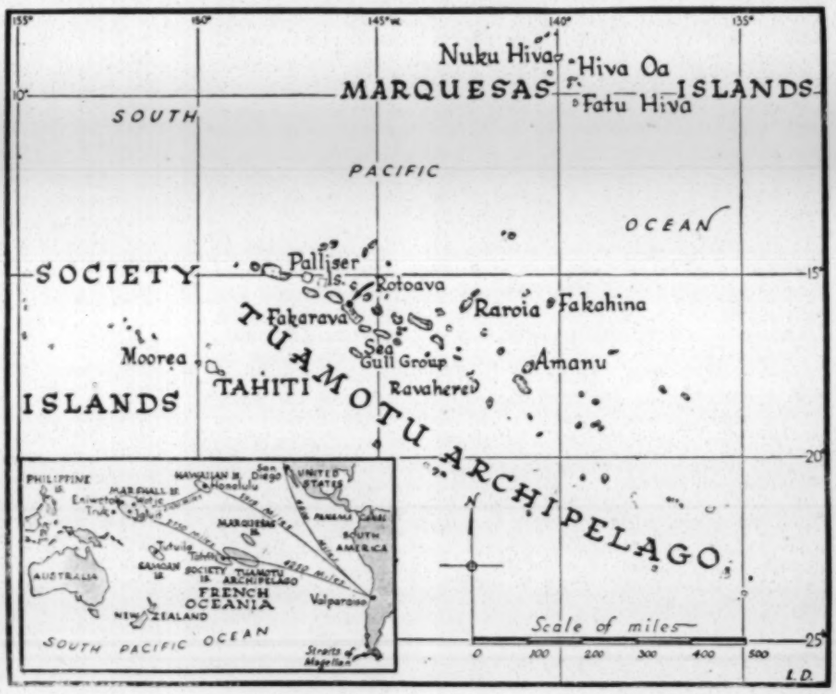
French Oceania, lying well to the eastward of the 180th degree of west longitude, occupies much the same position vis-à-vis the west coast of South America that the Hawaiian Islands do to the west coast of North America. The distance from Tahiti to Valparaiso is 4,250 miles, while the distance from the Fleet base in the San Diego-San Pedro area to Valparaiso is 4,800 miles, and from the Fleet base in Honolulu to Valparaiso is 5,919 miles. These figures speak for themselves as to the relative strategic value of French Oceania.

Moreover, the French islands are so located that they cut off Samoa, as they are only 1,236 miles east of the island of Tutuila and lie directly athwart any sea transport intended for Australia or New Zealand via the Panama Canal or from the West Coast ports of North America. And in case of damage to the Panama Canal, French Oceania flanks any sea transport bound for Australia or New Zealand via the Straits of Magellan.

The tactical advantages accruing to the sea power that holds physical possession of this island empire are also great. The Low Archipelago, extending about 1,000 miles in a northwest and southeast direction, is full of atolls which offer good bases for seaplane and submarine operations. The atoll of Fakarava alone, 240 miles from Tahiti, would hold an entire fleet without further improvements in the way of dredging. The channel in through the North Pass looks easier to negotiate than the North Passage leading into San Francisco Harbor. In anchorage capacity Fakarava far exceeds that of Kaneohe Bay, the new naval base in Oahu, and it is much more spacious than Scapa Flow, one of the operating bases for the British Fleet.

These islands stand today, practically defenseless, physically held by a Free French group but with the lawful control disputed by Vichy and a storm brewing in the Pacific. Should it break, they would probably play a very important role.

Free French Oceania



Newsweek map.

"Two-Gun" Darters, Shanghai Film Censor Departs

Detective Sub-Inspector George E. Darters, popularly known as "Two-Gun" Darters, who has been a member of the Film Censorship Department of the Special Branch of the local police force, has retired and shortly will depart with his wife and children for Canada, where they plan to reside in future. His associates in the Police Department gave him a farewell reception and a present consisting of two ivory carvings with an appropriately engraved plate. "Two-gun" Darters joined the local force in 1926, coming here from Gloucestershire, England, where he served on the police force.

Since the local Police Department maintains strictest secrecy regarding the personnel of the film censorship department—which has prevented Shanghai from seeing many of the world's best films—we were interested in learning of at least one, whose nickname leads us to assume that he had charge of the gangster film section. But we still are in the dark as to who was responsible for preventing Shanghai from seeing the other films, particularly the cultural films bearing on the war which have stirred audiences in other parts of the world, and the wealth of newsreels, particularly the March of Time and numerous excellent British newsreel releases which have been shown in practically every other large city of the allied world except Shanghai.

Farewell to Shanghai

BY WILBUR BURTON

(Philippine Magazine)

Somewhere in the mid-Pacific on a ship that does not yet have to run blacked-out—Far East behind, Hawaii ahead—I view Shanghai in the poignantly personal retrospect of fifteen years, about half of which I have actually spent there between interludes in most of the other major metropolises of five continents and many islands. Cities are corporations with souls, and your individual reactions to them depend on how completely you share their souls: on your tears and your laughter and your loves and your hates in civic fellowship. On that basis, Shanghai has been more nearly home to me than any other city of the world, far more than any city in the U.S.A., and more than many another metropolis that I objectively like better—such as Manila, or Mexico City, or Rio de Janeiro, or Paris, or London, or Peking.

All of which is to say that I can write of Shanghai only with subjective feeling, even sentimentally, although my personal history there is, of course, no part of this piece. But the international history I personally saw in the making there over a period of fifteen years will help explain the fate of Shanghai today.

In 1926, the Bolshevik-directed and Chinese capitalist-financed general strike was just over and the Chinese Nationalist armies under General Chiang Kai-shek, but largely directed by the Bolsheviks, were on the march from Canton to Hankow. The Chinese, not the Japanese, were then all four of the horsemen of the Apocalypse to Western Shanghai. Some of the conservative missionaries even publicly branded General Chiang as an anti-Christ, and in one meeting I attended they scored the modernistic, pro-Nationalist missionaries as "ecclesiastical Bolsheviks." Scared old ladies used to call up the espionage department of the Settlement police with stories of signal lights being flashed down the Whangpoo from the tower of the Soviet Consulate. And there was a campaign in the correspondence column of the British official organ, the *North-China Daily News*, against Chinese department stores selling nude pictures of Western femininity.

I left Shanghai in the Autumn of 1927 and four years later arrived from Moscow in Mukden just as the Japanese had taken over the Manchurian capital. I beat them to Shanghai, however, and was living out near Hongkew Park when the first Shanghai war started. Working all night on a local newspaper, I started along North Szechuen Road just before dawn to try to get home. The Japanese military would not permit me to go beyond Range Road, boundary of the Settlement proper. Meanwhile Japanese airplanes began circling overhead and soon were dropping flares over the dugouts of the Nineteenth Route Army around the North Station. Bombs followed the flares: it was the first air raid on a great city since the end of the First World War.

There was a British police inspector on duty along Range Road, and we talked between the thud of the bombs—we were safe enough at about a quarter of a mile from the station. He viewed the scene with satisfaction.

"The Chinese," he said, "have finally met their masters. The Japs are doing what we should have done long ago—cleaning out all those labor unions and communists in Chapei. And when they get through, Shanghai will again be a fit place to live in."

This was a common view, particularly among the British—and publicly voiced, although less bluntly, by the chief British publicist H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., who now uses the columns of the American *Shanghai Evening Post* to urge American aid to Britain against both Japan and Germany. But in 1931-32, Mr. Woodhead found the Japanese wholly justified in taking over Manchuria, meanwhile saving Shanghai from the Nineteenth Route Army, labor unions, and communists.

Within two or three years, however, it began to dawn on most Britons—though not yet on Mr. Woodhead,—that even if the Japanese had "saved" Shanghai, it was not for the benefit of Westerners. And by the end of my second sojourn in Shanghai, in 1936, the process had already started of tacit alliance between General Chiang and the Western Powers against Japan. The "Anti-Christ" of 1926 had become in a decade a Messianic hope. The attitude of even the Shanghai "diehards" changed radically to the Chinese; it was discovered that they really possessed many virtues, and that there might not be any lowering of "white prestige" to associate with them socially. Indeed, during this period I saw the beginning of the one pronounced change for the better in the Far East of my time: the virtual end of white racial snobbishness, with concomitant liquidation of Chinese xenophobia in so far as Western foreigners are concerned.

I missed many of the dramatic steps in the process, for I was far away in Latin America when the "China Incident" started in mid-1937. But I saw the effective consequences when I returned in early 1940, and also the consequences of letting the Japanese get away with their conquests of 1931-32. No longer did British police inspectors have any authority on Range Road. The line of outright Japanese control in the International Settlement had been extended southward to Soochow Creek; I myself missed a few Japanese press conferences in the swank Broadway Mansions because the Japanese gendarmes on Garden Bridge would not recognize a Manila official cholera vaccination certificate. And now even Mr. Woodhead was anti-Japanese!

In its current stage, Shanghai is a city conquered, but not yet all occupied, by Dai Nippon. All the territory surrounding the International Settlement and the French Concession is directly occupied by the Japanese with a subordinate Nanking puppet régime exercising nominal authority. In the Hongkew part of the Settlement, all authority is directly exercised by the Japanese with the Shanghai Municipal Council in suspended animation—if it can be called animation any longer. In the rest of the Settlement, the Council dares not defy the Japanese, but the Japanese have so far not dared to ask for too much—especially with the United States increasingly on the alert. The Japanese just this spring have asked and received greater representation on the Council which seems simply further surrender in principle as well as in fact. The French Concession has become Japanese in fact if not in name, but so far they have not molested any foreigners with extraterritorial protection. (Up to the end of my last sojourn I lived there myself, while I would not have dared to live in Hongkew). In so far as Chinese are concerned, the Japanese are supreme everywhere; there is the terroristic "76 Jessfield Road"—with its horde of expert assassins and kidnappers—to take care of anything that it may not be politic to do directly: one of my long standing and most delightful Chinese acquaintances was a victim of the former less than a year ago.

On the other hand, Shanghai is still in some respects the freest city on the entire Euro-Asiatic continent. In it, indeed, the last entirely free exchange market in the world—with yen, sterling, and dollars all at their "natural" level there. But how long this continues depends on how soon the Japanese can inflict the new Nanking dollar on the city. Between Chinese puppet courts and "76 Jessfield Road," it is already being widely accepted on a par with the Chungking dollar although it has no bona fide economic backing whatsoever.

The Shanghai foreign press is free so far as any direct censorship is concerned, but every editor—I speak as an ex-editor—is inclined to resolve any doubt into discretion. Foreign correspondents are wholly free—unless they think too much of the new Japanese press law whereby if you at anytime or anywhere write anything about Japan or her imperialism, you can be held accountable if you come within the jurisdiction of Dai Nippon. In any event Press Wireless operates free from all censorship, and there are various ways to send out mail without going through the Chinese Post Office that now swarms with Japanese censors,—things which the Japanese are constantly moving to terminate. (But I don't mean they are trying to terminate the censors!)

But there is one thing you can't avoid—and that is contributing your daily dole to the coffers of the Mikado's gangsters. For the Japanese army in China—in Canton or in Shanghai, or anywhere else—is primarily and fundamentally a racket, operating exactly along the same lines as Al Capone once did in Chicago. Every catty of rice, every dozen of eggs, every pig, every sheep, every chicken, that comes into Shanghai from the surrounding countryside is levied upon—and never at less than about 100 percent ad valorem. Not even extraterritorial-protected foreigners can go out of the Settlement and buy eggs from some peasant woman by the roadside at less than

half the price in a Shanghai shop: it's been tried and a Japanese sentry smashes the eggs at the Settlement boundary.

According to figures compiled by the Shanghai Municipal Council—but politically not made public—fully half of the current cost of living in Shanghai is due to the direct racketeering of the Japanese Army.

Although Americans—and others who have homes to go to that are not now being bombed,—are rapidly evacuating Shanghai, it is still a city of refuge for many in the world. Just before my first sojourn there, some 20,000 Russians had come there. And just before and during my third sojourn, some 20,000 Jews sought out this refuge from Hitler. The Jews are still coming—when they have the money to pay the varying exactions of the Japanese for permitting them to enter.... All values are relative.

Further, and in ultimate irony, many Japanese regard Shanghai as the only practical place of refuge from the home effects of the empire building of Dai Nippon! It used to be that Japanese could come and go freely, but so popular is Shanghai that the Japanese government now requires a permit—with due reason given—for a Japanese to migrate from Japan to Shanghai.

Still further, more and more Japanese business men are moving out of Hongkew into the still unoccupied areas of Shanghai. One of the things forcing up rents of offices in the Settlement south of Soochow Creek is the fact that the Japanese are increasingly seeking such offices. All Japanese business men appreciate the relative freedom afforded by the Shanghai Municipal Council and in this fact rests most of the hopes of Western *taipans* that Shanghai may be spared the worst of Japanese occupation. It would seem, however, a slender hope in view of the steady triumph of the Japanese military over all other Japanese elements.

Perhaps, however, the hope is not wholly without validity. Even the more intelligent of the military must be now wondering whether they have not made some mistakes in the past. In any event, the international fuse touched off by the Japanese military when they took over Mukden in 1931 and bombed Shanghai in 1932 has now led to earthshaking developments quite beyond anyone's control. In so far as Shanghai is concerned, the immediate situation would be bad and constantly growing worse even if the Japanese Army ceased to be a super-Al Capone mob. Fully half the current cost of Shanghai living, as I have said, is due to Japanese military racketeering; but on the other hand, the cost of Shanghai living has much more than doubled in the last five years.

For this—and similar reasons of the ever increasing spread between possible earnings and what one can buy with them in creature comforts,—thousands of others are leaving what was once a pleasant if not perfect home. Fear of war seems to figure least in any of our calculations; for to what place can one go these days—excepting possibly to the depths of the Congo—where one may not be exposed to war? And who knows even about the depths of the Congo?

Without the thrill of actual war, Shanghai next winter seems doomed to the hellish discomforts of war. Maybe, to be sure, there will be both—with any remaining Americans in a *Japanese* concentration camp. Who knows?—but anyway, FAREWELL TO SHANGHAI.

EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE CONDEMNS TERRORISM

The Russian Emigrants' Committee, at an emergency meeting held on Sept. 28, adopted a strong resolution condemning acts of terrorism which were responsible for the deaths by assassination of two previous chairmen of the organization, Charles E. Metzler, who was killed last year, and N. A. Ivanow, who was killed recently. The resolution called upon the local authorities to undertake all necessary steps to find the assassins and to discover the motives for the attacks. The resolution was to the following effect:

"The Russian national emigrant community of Shanghai, shocked at the brutal murder of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, who died at the hands of hired assassins, raises its voice of indignation and anger against the criminal activities of the mysterious and dark powers who, for the second time, attacked the Russian community of Shanghai by the cowardly murder of its leaders.

"The population of the international Shanghai knows well that the Russian emigrant community has always been loyal and at the same time distant from any intervention into the affairs of other nationals. On the other hand, the Russian community has always tried and made sacrifices for the welfare of Shanghai and for the preservation of law and order when asked to co-operate. This loyalty of the Russian community, it appears, should have freed it of any danger of becoming the target of powers who, without revealing themselves, prefer to carry out terrorist acts.

"In reality, however, all the lawful desires of the Russian emigrant community have been brushed aside and it found itself face to face with terrorism, directed at it through the chairmen of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, since the murder of Messrs. Metzler and Ivanow may only be thus understood.

"Finding itself in such a situation, the Russian emigrant community, regretting at the same time that all the local authorities have been unable to defer the deadly attack against the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, realizes that it is necessary to state that the community is in danger and that since there is no possibility to seek protection from a Russian consul in this international city as there is none, it hopes that the local authorities will undertake all measures in order to defer any possible future attacks by terrorists against active representatives of the Russian emigrant community. It also hopes that efforts will be exerted to find the persons guilty of the murder of Mr. Ivanow and to discover the motive for the crime."

This resolution, bearing the signatures of representatives of 26 local Russian organizations, was published in all Russian emigrant newspapers on Sept. 28.

Eugene Hovens, former Russian actor and one-time Soviet Military Attache in Hankow during the existence of the Soviet-supported radical Chinese Government in that city in 1927, was brought before the Second Special District Court in the French Concession on Wednesday, Oct. 1. Hovens was arrested by the French Concession Police as a result of an alleged death-bed statement by Serge Mamantoff, who was shot and fatally wounded in the French Concession by a Chinese gunman on the day preceding the assassination of N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. Manantoff had previously been connected with a White Russian newspaper, published under the nominal editorship of a Japanese named Kuroki in the Hongkew section of the city, which is controlled by the Japanese Army.

When Hovens, who had numerous aliases, including the name of "Captain Pick," was questioned in Court on Wednesday morning of last week, he said that he had accidentally met Mamantoff five years ago, but did not know him at the present time. Hovens admitted that he knew one of the Chinese implicated in the murder of Mamantoff, but stated that he "couldn't trust him."

Hovens stated that some one had published an anonymous pamphlet against him, but he was not sure whether it was Mamantoff. Hovens said he had taken action against the printers of the pamphlet. When asked how long he had known Tsang Sing-ouh, alleged to be Hovens' accomplice, Hovens said he had first met him in 1937 when Tsang was connected with the local Peace Preservation Bureau. Hovens said that Tsang had informed him of the anonymous pamphlet in August this year.

Hovens then declared that certain persons envied his mode of living; that he had a car and a nice apartment and had a job as a private detective with a certain foreign lawyer and foreign organization. Hovens said that he was at the Arcadia Cafe, discussing plans for a new play at the Lyceum Theater, when Mamantoff was killed. Liou Vong-ling, self-confessed killer of Serge Mamantoff, said he didn't know the name of his victim; that the Russian had been pointed out to him by another Chinese named Pang Ing on several occasions, that he was the "man" to be killed. He said he was promised $200 down and $2,000 more after the murder had been committed. When Tsang was questioned in Court, he nodded toward Hovens as the man who had employed him.

The French Municipal Advocate conducting the prosecution asked for a postponement since the French police authorities were still collecting further evidence in the case. That the murder of Manantoff had some connection with the killing of Ivanow, was also suspected in police circles and alleged in articles in the local Russian press.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Japanese-Puppet Viewpoint

The Central China Daily News, personal organ of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government, shows President Roosevelt in the act of tearing up the Neutrality Act, while sitting on parcels of war supplies destined for Great Britian and Soviet Russia.

Coordinated Campaigns

Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, at Shanghai, indicates that the German drive in the Ukraine, resulting in the occupation of Kiev, was timed to coincide with Japan's drive in northern Hunan Province—which apparently has not turned out so successfully as Hitler's drive on Kiev.

F.D.R's Economic Envoy

Mr. Henry F. Grady, sent to the Far East by President Roosevelt to investigate economic conditions, arrives in Manila and is greeted there by the Chinese Consul-General, Dr. C. Kuangson Young (right) and by Mr. Alfonso Sycip, prominent Chinese resident. Mr. Sycip is at the left, with Mr. Grady in the center.

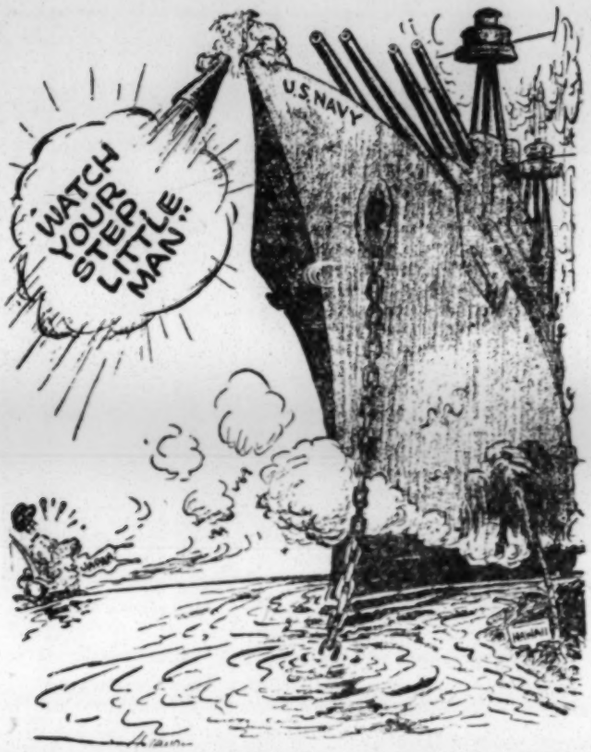
Japanese View

Japanese Army paper, Tairiku Shimpo, depicts Roosevelt and Churchill in an excited and worried state over Hitler's "strangulation" of the Russians at Kiev.

Japanese Viewpoint

Japanese cartoonist in Wang Ching-wei's paper, Central China Daily News, shows Hitler in the act of blocking Roosevelt's dispatch of American supplies to Britain and Soviet Russia.

Warning to Japan

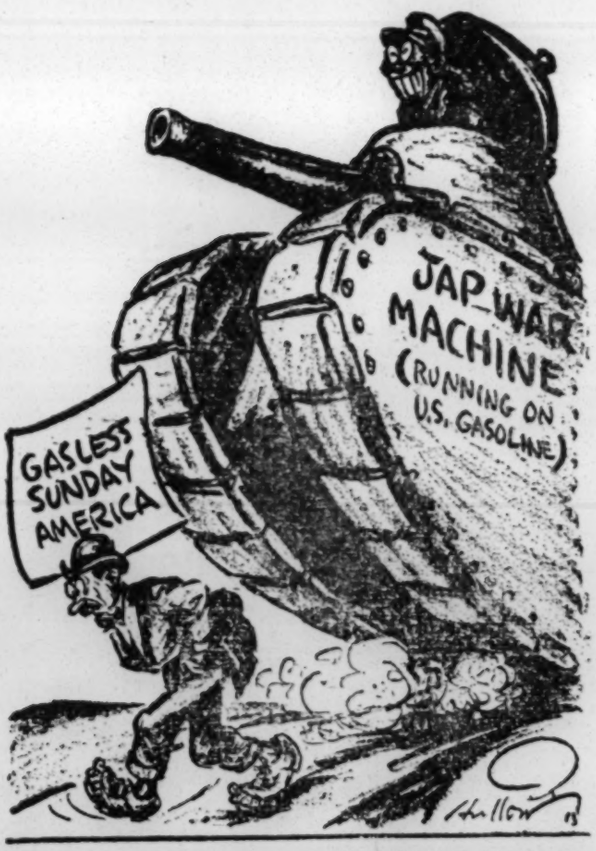


Holland in the Nashville Banner.

Winners Wear Themselves Out

The Chicago Tribune.

An Anomaly Now Ended

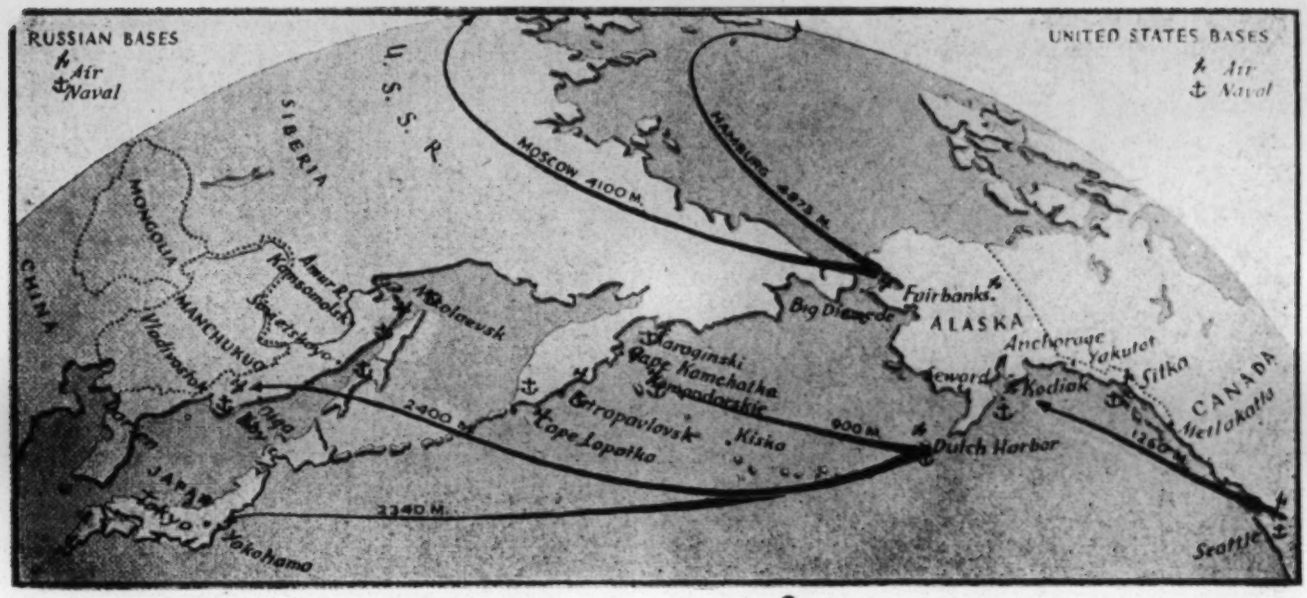


Philadelphia Inquirer.

Japanese Viewpoint

Cartoon in the Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, published in the Hongkew section of the In'ernational Settlement, shows Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, worried about President Roosevelt's concentration on the "Atlantic War."

Alaskan Defenses Alter Strategic Map of the Pacific



Newsweek Map.

The territory of Alaska was discovered by Capt. Vitus Bering on July 16, 1741 and was claimed for his patroness, Empress Catherine of Russia. Later, Capt. Bering was shipwrecked and lost his life, but Russia maintained control of Alaska until 1867 when she sold the "ice-box" to the United States for the sum of US$7,200,000. Today, the United States is spending US$100,000,000 on the defenses of Alaska, which has suddenly become the key to the defensive strategy of the Pacific, as indicated by the map.

Strange to relate, when the U.S. began fortifying Alaska several years ago it was with motives of defense against the Soviet Russians, who had begun to construct naval bases and military posts on the Asiatic coast only 50 miles away across Bering Sea. The Russians had even established a military outpost on Big Diomede Island, which is only three miles from Little Diomede, also located in the Bering Sea. Of more importance, however, was Russia's construction of bases at Karaginsky, Cape Kamchatka; Bering Island (Komandorskie); Petropavlovsk, and Olga Bay, ranging down the Siberian coast from the Bering Sea to Vladivostok.

But with Russia now allied with Britain and in partnership with the United States, American fortification of Alaska has suddenly acquired new significance from the standpoint of coping with the menace of Japan. A strong American naval and air base at Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutians, would make the Nipponese think twice before venturing far afield to the south, or even of picking a serious quarrel with Uncle Sam. With the United States and the Soviet Union working together, Japan's dream of a Siberian empire also will have to be abandoned, along with some other important things in the general readjustment of the situation in the Pacific, which now seems to be in imminent prospect.

Picking the Next Victim

Low in the New York Times.

"Ask Our Indians"

The Detroit News.

Key-Money Practice Has Become Vast, Pernicious Racket Here

BY KARL ESKELUND

Shanghailanders wanting to rent a flat or a room are today caught in the clutches of a group of unscrupulous real estate agents who bleed unhappy would-be renters for key money ranging from Sh.$2,000 up to $80,000.

All the agents are refugees from Germany, and would-be renters who have come into contact with them almost invariably blame "these Jews" for the outrageous key-money payments which are demanded practically everywhere in this city.

Refugees are Tools

The agents undoubtedly make good money on the shady key-money racket, but there is little doubt that the larger parts of the profits frequently go into the pockets of large real estate owners who hire refugees to do the dirty work.

A few of the agencies work independently of real estate owners, but in most cases the refugees work hand-in-hand with big business men. In such cases, the refugees get all the blame, but only a small part of the profits.

Real estate owners who speculate in the key-money racket put their empty flats in charge of refugee agencies which act as intermediaries between would-be renters and the real estate companies.

Spies Everywhere

Agencies which work independently of the real estate owners have their spies everywhere in town, obtaining information about flats which are likely to be let in the future. By paying small sums to the owners, they obtain permission to take over negotiations for renting out the apartments. The agents' profits on a single flat frequently run into thousands of dollars.

The agencies also frequently act for people who have sensed that they can make a profit on a flat which they are about to give up. Such people contact the agencies and inform them that they will evacuate their flats if they can get a few thousand dollars in key money. The agency then adds a few thousand dollars to the key money charged, and thus the unhappy would-be renter is bled twice.

The agencies, whether they act independently or for real estate owners, do a large part of their work through advertising in the local papers. The would-be renter who reads about a large flat in a fine location which is for rent for a small sum, has a lot of unpleasant experiences if he answers the advertisment.

He will discover that key money is charged even for rooms which are sublet from large apartments. The agents thus demand key money for rooms which have no private entrance and no private bath. In some cases, the owners do not even know that key money is being charged for their sublet rooms.

A couple of old chairs and a ramshackle bed were formerly put into a flat for which key money was demanded. The worthless furniture was used as a justification for the charging of key money. Today, however, the agencies unblushingly demand key money for empty flats.

Receipts Never Given

The activities of the key-money racketeers are difficult to investigate, as receipts are never given upon the payment of key money. However, during an investigation of the racket I found that key money was demanded for twenty-eight flats out of a total of twenty-nine offered to me. The key money demanded for small flats ranged from Sh.$2 000 to $30,000.

Why don't people obtain flats directly from the real estate owners, without going through the agencies? Because the owners frequently work with the agencies and, if not, the agents have somehow or other managed to take charge of the flats.

During my investigation of the racket, I heard a woman arguing with a German refugee in one of the half-dozen or so agencies which have sprung up in Shanghai during the last few years.

Exasperated Woman

"Key money everywhere!" she shouted at the agent. "Never mind where I go, I'm asked to pay key money. It's cheating!"

"Try and find a flat without us," the agent answered.

"I've tried to—I know I can't," said the woman. "All the flats are in the hands of you agents!"

Several agencies will not give any information about apartments until their clients have paid a Sh.$200 deposit. Where no deposit is required, people must sign a paper promising five per cent of the key money, or one month's rent, to the agents before they are given any information about flats. And even when people have signed such a paper, or paid a $200 deposit, they will not be shown a flat unless the agent accompanies them.

How It Works

In the first agency I visited, I was asked by a young refugee to pay a $200 deposit.

"But if I don't like the flat you've advertised, what then?" I asked.

"Then we find another flat for you," he answered.

"But what happens to the $200 if you don't find any flat I like?" I asked.

"Then we get money for our trouble," he answered.

"I happen not to have $200 with me, but can't you just let me know what sort of flats you have?" I asked.

Won't Tell Where

He agreed and told me about several flats, though he refused to give me the exact locations, or to divulge how much key money was demanded. After a few minutes, a fat refugee came over to us.

"Has he paid the deposit?" he asked the young refugee in German. The young man shook his head.

"Then don't give him any information," grunted the fat man.

One would-be renter whom I met at another agency told me of cases where the agents hire men to act as would-be renters. When a real would-be renter is shown a flat, the hireling drops in. If the would-be renter agrees to pay a $5,000 deposit, the hireling offers $7,000, thus pushing the price up.

Asks $10,000!

I was offered one flat in an old house, inhabitated only by Chinese, near Avenue Joffre. It was a two-room apartment, in poor condition, and there wasn't a stick of furniture inside. The rent was only $240 a month (excluding light, heating, hot water, and taxes). The key money was $10,000.

I was offered two rooms, without private bath or private entrance, in a slummy part of the town. The rent was only $200 (excluding everything, of course), but the agent wanted $1,500 for the two rooms.

One agent showed me a two-room flat which cost $500 a month (also without heating, hot water, light, and taxes). There was a little key money—$10,500—but the flat was furnished.

I took a look at the furniture. It was worth about $1,000. New, it might cost $2,000. But it was far from new.

Phone Increases Price

If there is a telephone in an apartment, the key money charged is usually $5,000 higher. However, other agencies deal exclusively in the telephone racket, but that is another story.

One agency offered me two-room flats in an uncompleted building in the Settlement. The apartment will be ready some time in April. However, if you want a chance to get an apartment in this house, you must pay $300 in key money *now*, and you must immediately pay several years' rent in advance.

It was difficult to find out exactly how many years' rent one must pay in advance, as the agency will not disclose this until a deposit has been paid.

"You must sign today," the agent warned me. "Tomorrow both rent and key money will be raised from 30 to 50 per cent and you lose big opportunity!"

Building Speculation

In the case of these uncompleted buildings, the agent is of course not to blame. He is only acting for some real-estate speculator. I learned that such speculation in new buildings is most profitable. A house is built of the cheapest material. Five or ten years' rent is demanded in advance by anyone wanting an apartment. The money thus obtained, and the key money, covers the cost of the building, plus a goodly sum.

After a couple of years, the ceiling starts falling down, the waterpipes have rusted to pieces, and the floors collapse. That, however, is no business of the owner. The renters have paid five or ten years in advance. If they are dissatisfied, they can move out, or pay for the repairs. The owner doesn't mind. But he will under no circumstances return any money, even if the house collapses on top of the poor renters.

China's War on Illiteracy Advanced by the Government's 3-Year Education Plan

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

Before the outbreak of our war with the invader, illiteracy was the most serious problem in China, particularly in the southwestern, western and northwestern provinces. Statistical studies reveal that in some places in these provinces there was not a single school at all. This fact, together with some others, such as the continental expanse of our territory, the lack of efficient means of communications, and agricultural economy with its small and self-sufficient units, explained why China was far from possessing a national consciousness adequate for the modern age.

But the Japanese invasion of China and the Chinese determination to fight a "Holy and Totalitarian War of Resistance to Oppose Japan"—as the Chinese call it—have proved to be a blessing in disguise by creating many epoch-making events. Among them we may mention the rapid development of education, particularly the mass education; and consequently, the rapid growth of the national consciousness.

Totalitarian Warfare

Today, China is fighting a totalitarian war of resistance against Japan from without; but on the other hand, she is also fighting another totalitarian war on illiteracy from within. China is formulating and enforcing many three-year and five-year economic reconstruction plans to modernize and industrialize herself; but on the other hand, she is also formulating and enforcing three-year and five-year educational plans—national as well as provincial—to wipe out illiteracy in the country. That is, under the famous "Four-Phase Reconstruction Program," China is undergoing, not one, but all types of political, military, economic and cultural reconstruction, which brings about the birth of a New China.

After the establishment of the National Government in Nanking in 1927, the Ministry of Education called altogether four National Educational Conferences: the first in May, 1928; the second in April, 1930; the third in March, 1939 and the fourth in March, 1940.

Series of Conferences

The first two conferences, which marked the beginning of the war on illiteracy in modern China, did not result in much progress, apparently owing to internal political conditions in the country. But the latter two conferences, which were held in rapid succession during the national crisis, marked two important steps in the modern educational development of China. While the third conference was the most significant step towards the reorientation of Chinese educational policy, the fourth conference represented a more determined effort than ever before to fight against illiteracy. The last conference actually prepared for definite plans—possibly, for the first time in Chinese educational history. Thus, it is clear that the last two educational conferences really formed one of the most important chapters in the history of educational development in modern China.

The first of the definite plans is the famous "Five-Year Mass Education Plan" which has been in force since 1940, and is scheduled to be completed in 1944. The second is the "Three-Year Educational Plan" to be in full application from 1942 to 1944. The latter is, of course, far more comprehensive in scope, and when completed in 1944 will bring about rapid educational development in China, unparallelled in her educational history.

At the Fourth National Educational Conference, held on March 4, 1940, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made an historic speech on Chinese educational policy and program, and said *inter alia* as follows:—

"The vital life of the modern nation is composed of three factors, education, economics and military power, Education is the basis of all enterprises, and constitutes the central link between the other two factors."

"Educators of today must consider themselves as warriors storming forts and braving death, as forerunners in social reform, as founders of a new nation who defy all hardships, as sages and heroes who play decisive roles in critical moments of the nation.

"In my opinion, any discussions of education today should aim at providing a link between it and all other activities, be they military, political, social or economic. Education must keep in line with military training, political organization, economic planning and social reform, in order to become a vital and essential factor in the creation of a new Chinese nation.

"The fundamental mission is to build the people's character. The educators must realize the importance of their position and duties, and the students must acquire the essential virtues of good citizens, propriety, justice, integrity and consciousness."

To the Generalissimo, education is not an end in itself but a means of satisfying social wants and national needs. To him, the aim of education is two-fold: the development of the common welfare of the people and the enhancement of national security.

Five-Year Plan

The latest statistics of the Ministry of Education show that out of the total population of 450,000,000 in China, only 90,000,000 are literates, while the remaining 360,000,000 are illiterates. From this number, however, are to be deducted 40,050,000 children below six years old, 45,000,000 children ranging in age from 6 to 12, 29,250,000 children within the

China's Educational Program

Hsin Hua Jih Pao

This cartoon, reproduced from the Chungking organ of the Chinese Communist Party, is intended to depict China's wartime education. Branches of the tree are labeled "Progress," "Unity," "Resistance." Those represented by bayonets are shown pointing toward the Japanese militarist who is labeled "Enslavement Education under Japanese Militarists," the reference being to Wang Ching-wei's educational plan. Wang is shown as a "running dog" of the Japanese. The tree is being watered by China's teachers and nurses.

12-15 age bracket, 79,430,000 people above 45, and 1,570,000 dumb, deaf, crippled or insane persons, thus leaving some 165,000,000 whose age is from 15 to 45, and yet who have not received any schooling at all. It is for illiterates of this category that the mass educational plan is intended, while illiterate children are to be taught in regular primary schools.

Beginning from the Thirty-First Year of the Republic (1942), China's latest "Three-Year Educational Plan" will be in full operation, which will include the mass education already in application, and the general educational development in the nation.

Frontier Education

The Plan points out that the population in the frontier regions is about 40,000,000. Of these, some 4,000,000 are children and 10,000,000 are boys and girls, who have all reached school age, and yet have not received any schooling at all. During these three years, the Plan calls for the establishment of experimental nucleus schools and people's schools with a total number of 14,700 classes. For the purpose of adaptation to local conditions, teachers shall undergo special training. But the Plan stipulates that "such training shall be planned, enforced and undertaken by the Central Government to promote the national policy." "In addition," the Plan continues, "all frontier districts shall be divided into a number of normal school districts in which normal schools with a total of 250 classes shall be established in three years."

During these three years, the Plan also calls for the establishment of vocational schools with a total of 168 classes "in accordance with the economic conditions of the frontier districts." "In addition," the Plan stipulates, "subsidies shall be granted to assist provincial governments to establish vocational schools of 196 classes in various frontier districts.

To Establish Schools

The Plan further stipulates that both normal schools and vocational schools in the frontier districts shall establish primary-middle school departments. But at the same time, steps shall be taken to assist the frontier authorities to establish middle schools so as to enable boys and girls to receive middle school education.

Schools of special studies in the interior of China shall offer special courses in the study of frontier subjects, while more frontier students shall be encouraged to come to the interior to receive higher education.

In places which are sparsely populated, the Plan stipulates that "special attention shall be given to the development of social education." The Plan further provides: In each pastoral district, there shall be at least one moving Camping School to offer education at the doors of the people. To each League and Banner, there shall be one circuit teaching corps which shall be equipped with movie and radio apparatus. The number of such circuit teaching corps shall be increased year by year. The movie education system shall be introduced.

Temples as Campuses

Besides taking steps to educate and train lamas and lamaists, local temples and lamaseries shall be used as school campus and as the centers of teaching and training.

The Plan also states that the Ministry of Education shall compile special text books for the use of the frontier schools in accordance with local needs. But it says: "The Chinese language shall be the principal and the local language shall be the subsidiary. If possible, a phonetic system shall be used instead of the local language." During these three years, the Ministry of Education is instructed to complete the task of preparing and compiling textbooks for primary schools and other reference books for school uses.

China is now at war with the invader. China regards the occupied areas as being only under the temporary military occupation of the enemy. So education in the war areas receives the same amount of attention as that in the rear. The Plan provides: "Various measures shall be enforced to continue all grades of education in the war areas. In addition, all steps shall be taken to promote the national spirit, to continue the cultural life and to develop the national feeling of the people, so as to mobilize all resources for the totalitarian armed resistance.

Provincial Educational Plans

Besides the national plan on educational reconstruction, there are provincial plans which are being carried out by the local authorities side by side with many industrial plans.

Szechwan Province has her "Three-Year Educational Plan" which began to operate in the autumn of 1940 to give free education to the masses and to educate some 3,000,000 illiterate children and 13,000,000 adults within three years.

Kwangsi Province is China's extreme southern province whose educational standard was quite low. But today, Kwangsi leads all other provinces in developing mass education. Kwangsi now claims to have partially wiped out illiteracy, as her people and villagers can now read and write simple characters and read and understand public announcements on the bulletin boards and "wall papers." The Chinese Post Office has the record that letters from the Kwangsi soldiers at the front to their families in the rear, and vice versa, exceed in volume letters from other provinces.

Yunnan and Ninghsia

Yunnan Province, or the "Land Lying South of the Clouds," has given in the past free education to some 30,000 persons ranging from 16 to 35 years.

In Ninghsia province, from the 1934 figure of $99,876, the budget for education was increased to $370,639 in 1939, the number of ordinary primary schools from 225 to 430, short-course primary schools from 52 to 119, teachers from 546 to 723, students from 18,916 to 25,059, middle schools from one to three with 600 students. In this province, owing to geographical conditions, the "Circuit Teaching Corps System" of seven workers each is widely used to send education to the doors of the people.

In Chinghai Province, education is forging ahead rapidly today. The province has two special middle schools with 700 students, 234 special primary schools with 14,699 students for its Moslem, Mongol and Tibetan population, 1,074 ordinary primary schools with 70,542 students and 1,489 teachers, and eight provincial middle schools with 1,334 students and 261 teachers.

War-Time Teaching

Shensi Province, being only some 160 kilometers or four hours by train from the war front, has adopted war-time education. The majority of the province's illiterates are educated and trained by the army, militia and local peace preservation corps.

In Kansu Province, more than $2,700,000 were appropriated for the promotion of education in 1939. The provincial educational bureau took steps recently to educate every child of school age within five years.

Sinkiang Province has now 1,600 schools and 160,000 students in con-

Ink-Squirting Contest

Testing the old proverb, that "The pen is mightier than the sword." The cartoon by Henry Barrow appeared in the Associated Press Feature Service and was reproduced in the Editor and Publisher.

trast to 60 schools and 2,000 students before the war.

Sikang Province, generally known as China's "Baby Province," has now one institute of higher learning (known as Wumin Academy in Kangting, capital city of the province), 16 middle, normal and vocational schools with 2,100 students, 61 primary schools with 68,397 pupils, 411 one-year free schools with 17,917 students, 34 people's schools, six *hsien* libraries, two circuit teaching corps and a number of special schools for tribes.

House to House Search

That is, in fighting a totalitarian war on illiteracy, various measures have been resorted to. In many provinces, a house-to-house search for illiterate children and adults has been used to compel them to attend schools and to carry out the school program. In many others, the circuit teaching corps system is adopted "to send education to the door of the people."

One of the principal reasons which prompts and accelerates the present totalitarian war on illiteracy is the realization by the nation that education is one of the fundamental requirements for its existence, and that a modern state must possess literate masses, intelligent and upright citizens, learned persons, experts and specialists. China could hardly win the totalitarian war of resistance with Japan unless the war is accompanied by the rapid growth of the national consciousness, the rapid development of general and mass education, and the rapid rise of the masses. As the Minister of Education once said, "I (Chen Li-fu), as its Minister, together with my colleagues and the culturists and educators in the entire nation, have come to the conclusion that illiteracy must be wiped out at once, that a better system of technical education must be built up, that higher learning must be further promoted, and that character education must be universalized." All these factors have at last led the Chinese leaders to formulate, adopt and enforce first the Five-Year Mass Educational Plan, and later the Three-Year Educational Plan.

People's Assembly Meets in Chungking

The 15th meeting of resident members of the National People's Political Council was held in Chungking on October 3 under the chairmanship of Mr. Chu Shun-sheng, with 12 members present, *Kuo Min* reported. A written report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was read and dealt with the following matters:

1. Japanese oppression of Chinese residents in Indo-China.
2. Sino-Burmese negotiations for the settlement of certain immigration problems.
3. Latest developments in the international situation.

General Ho Ying-ching Minister of War, then made a verbal report on:—

1. Defense situation along the Yunnan border. (Minister Ho recently made a personal inspection tour of the border regions in Yunnan).
2. The military situation in northern Hunan.

Soviets Getting Far East Supplies

Valuable cargoes of raw materials useful in war were on their way to Vladivostok this week from various points in the Far East. Among them, according to a *Domei* report, was 1,000 tons of crude rubber taken aboard at Bangkok by the Soviet steamer Mikoyan.

The same agency reported that "a number" of Soviet merchant ships entered the N.E.I. port of Soerabaya to load war materials destined for the Soviets. According to a *Reuter* message from Batavia on October 3, Soviet vessels are loading rubber, oil and coffee which will be taken to Vladivostok.

These shipments are worrying Tokyo. Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Japanese Cabinet Information Board, told a press conference on October 3 that "the possible sale of N.E.I. oil and other goods in large quantities to the Soviet Union would be interpreted by Japan as an unfriendly act," *Domei* reported. Japan, he said, was "closely watching" the situation.

The Japanese newspaper *Kokumin* also had its say, commenting on the fact that Soviet Russia was now getting supplies which the N.E.I. denied to Japan and wondering "what their actual intentions are." Said the paper: "It goes without saying that Japan, as the stabilizing force in Greater East Asia, cannot remain indifferent to such an unfaithful and hostile action being committed in the midst of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

A neutral traveler from Saigon told the *China Press* on October 3 that Japan is now monopolizing the foreign trade of French Indo-China and getting about 90 per cent of the colony's 60,000-ton rubber harvest. That, of course, is perfectly alright.

Popham, MacGruder Meet in Manila

Air-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander-in-chief of British forces in the Far East, arrived in Manila from Singapore by plane on October 3 for a three-day conference with U.S. military and naval officials in the course of which American and British aid to China via the Burma road was understood to be under discussion.

In the Philippine capital and joining in the discussions was General John MacGruder, head of the American mission to Chungking, who upon arrival in Hongkong on October 5 said that the purpose of his mission is to find the most effective means of aiding China with the material assistance she needs to continue resisting aggression.

General Ho Ying-ching, China's war minister, arrived in Hongkong from Chungking on October 4, presumably to meet with General MacGruder.

The talks in Manila between Air Marshal Popham and American military representatives aroused considerable comment in the press of Japan. The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* declared that the purpose of the talks was to plan "pinning Japan down into inaction." And the *Asahi* opined that their aim was to strengthen the anti-Japanese encirclement front.

Another American Ship Torpedoed

The American-owned tanker I. C. White, 7,052 tons, operating under the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed and sunk on September 27 about 450 miles from Pernambuco, Brazil, according to announcement in Washington this week. Survivors of the sinking were picked up by American freighters in the vicinity.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the sinking of the vessel appeared to be "another act of lawlessness and piracy in connection with a general plan to keep others out of the Atlantic Ocean as part of the movement for world conquest."

Whether the tanker was sunk by a Nazi U-boat or surface raider was not known by the middle of this week. Survivors, due to arrive in Rio de Janeiro, were to make full reports to the State Department in Washington.

Japanese Sentry Killed in Hongkew

The first terrorist act directed against Japanese in Shanghai in a period of two weeks was perpetrated in Hongkew on Monday evening of this week when a gunman—who as usual escaped—shot and killed a member of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party on sentry duty at the intersection of Haining and North Szechuen Roads.

The Chinese gunman fired three shots. All took effect, and one of them passed clean through the body of the sentry and seriously wounded a Chinese bystander in the chest. After the shooting, the Japanese authorities cordoned off the area, closed the Soochow Creek bridges and instituted a thorough search, but no trace of the killer was found.

Chinese Celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival, age-old Chinese feast day, was celebrated on Monday of this week by the Chinese populace of Shanghai. Vendors of "moon cakes" and joss did a brisk business in the city where foreign and Chinese banks and many other business establishments were closed for the day. Actually, the festival fell on Sunday, but Chinese observed the following day, not wishing to be deprived of a holiday.

Petain Commutes Death Sentence on Colette

Marshal Henri Petain, French Chief of State, on Oct. 3 commuted the death sentence on Paul Colette, who made an attempt on the lives of M. Pierre Laval, former French Premier, and M. Marcel Deat, at Marseilles on Aug. 27. The action was reported to have been taken at the request of Messieurs Laval and Deat, both of whom were wounded when fired at by Colette. The would-be assassin was found guilty by the Paris State Tribunal on Oct. 2 and sentenced to the guillotine.

Hitler Announces New Offensive Against Reds; F.D.R. Raises Question of Religious Freedom

JAPAN TO ATTACK IN SPRING?

Japan will play her part when the time comes to halt the delivery of Anglo-American aid to Soviet Russia, a spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse declared in Berlin on Oct. 3, according to I.N.S. He pointed out that Vladivostok was ice-bound during the winter months and that consequently that port possesses no immediate significance. But—"Japan will have her say in due time," the hint being that action may be taken by Japan next spring to block the arrival of supplies from the democracies at Vladivostok.

Another I.N.S. dispatch, from Washington on the same date, said that the United States had virtually abandoned hope of coming to an agreement with Japan and a deadlock was expected due to the unwillingness of both sides to depart from the fundamental principles of their foreign policies. Washington was said to be willing to grant financial and economic concessions to Japan if that country would quit the Axis, but there were no indications that Japan would take any such step.

Little change in the situation on the vast Soviet-German front has been revealed in war dispatches recently. The Germans are still hammering at Leningrad and Odessa (where they are helped by their Rumanian allies) and in the Ukraine German troops appear to have made some advance toward Kharkov, key to the rich Donetz coal and industrial region of the Soviet Union.

Opening the annual Winter Relief Campaign in Germany, Chancellor Hitler addressed a crowd of cheering Nazis in the Berlin Sports-palast on October 3 and announced that Germany had commenced a gigantic offensive calculated to inflict a decisive defeat on Soviet Russia. Dispatches show that the offensive is under way, from the Arctic to the Black Sea, but that no important results have thus far been achieved.

Alleged Soviet Losses

The German Fuehrer said that Russian prisoners totalled 2,500,000 men and that 22,000 Russian guns, 18,000 tanks, and 14,500 aircraft had been destroyed or captured by the German army since the start of the campaign. He made no mention of German losses. Soviet territory occupied by the Germans, he declared, was twice as great as the area of the German Reich in 1933 and the Germans were already busy on plans to make the occupied regions useful to Germany and her allies should the war be prolonged.

The three-power conference in Moscow, at which representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia worked out plans for aid to the embattled Soviets, terminated on October 1, having lasted only two days. A formal statement was issued to the effect that the United States and Britain had decided to grant the Soviet Union practically everything in the way of material aid for which the Soviets had asked.

The statement was issued in the names of Mr. Averill W. Harriman, head of the American delegation, and Lord Beaverbrook, leader of the British delegation. It declared that transportation facilities were fully examined and plans made to increase the volume of traffic in all directions. The Soviet Government, for its part, had agreed to supply Britain and the United States with items of raw material urgently needed by those countries.

"They Can't do This to Me"

The San Francisco News.

Expressing the hope that after the "final annihilation of Nazi tyranny" the nations represented at the conference would establish a peace in which the world would be able to live in security from fear and want, the statement declared that Dictator Joseph Stalin thanked Britain and the United States for supplies already sent and to be sent.

The day the conference ended, President Roosevelt issued a statement in Washington in which he asserted that the Soviet constitution afforded protection to religion and guaranteed freedom of conscience. This statement, said *United Press*, was intended to convince Americans that aid to Russia is necessary and to overcome the anti-Bolshevik attitude of church groups.

The statement was followed three days later by another in which the President disclosed that he had instructed Mr. Harriman to raise the question of religious freedom with Soviet leaders. Apparently some assurances were given by the Soviet Government, and on these President Roosevelt based his statement that freedom of religion exists in the land of the Soviets. Political commentators observed that the President, convinced of the need to aid Russia in the interests of United States defense, was attempting to win over the religiously-inclined in the United States to his program, especially the 20,000,000 American Catholics who view with skepticism any tie-up between America and Soviet Russia.

A spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse waxed sarcastic on the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that religious freedom is guaranteed by the Soviet constitution. "No one," said he, "is better informed than the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church regarding the position of Christians in Soviet Russia. I do not think that the Pope is in need of enlightenment by President Roosevelt or Mr. Myron Taylor (President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, who is now back in the United States) regarding religious life in the Soviet Union.

The Germans believe that the Soviet Government made far-reaching concessions to the United States and Great Britain in the course of the Moscow parleys, according to a *Transocean* report on October 3. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman, declared that the conference was "a great political blow to Germany, showing the unanimity of the three powers."

American policy was outlined by Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary, in a speech before the American Bar Association at Indianapolis on October 1. He said that the United States was irrevocably committed to the defeat of Germany and her Axis allies, including Japan.

The reference to Japan—the first by any Administration spokesman since the initiation of Japanese-American talks in Washington—came as a considerable surprise, being viewed as a possible indication that the talks were stalemated. London quarters, according to *United Press*, regarded it as a sign of Washington's impatience at Japanese tactics, rather than an indication of a breakdown in Japanese-American negotiations.

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Record of One Year Shows Growth Of Terrorist Activity in Shanghai

Ever since the withdrawal of Chinese troops from this area, Shanghai has been in the grip of terrorism. This is an abnormalty not to be wondered at because it is only one sympton of a deep-seated disease. A review of terrorist activity in Shanghai during the past year—terrorism of the anti-Japanese, anti-Nanking and anti-Chungking varieties—reveals a steady worsening in the situation, despite appeals for peace and order from the authorities.

On Oct. 11, 1940 Mayer Fu Siao-en of the puppet City Government of Greater Shanghai was butchered in his bed. Despite all precautions, including a personal guard of twenty trusted Chinese gendarmes, the assassin, who was Mayor Fu's cook, succeeded in entering his room and slashing him to death with what was believed to be a heavy knife or chopper. A reward of $50,000 was put on the head of the assassin; a relentless manhunt was carried out by the Japanese throughout the occupied areas; a dragnet was cast in the Settlement and Concession. But all to no purpose.

Terrorism in Hongkew

Immediately after the assassination of Mayor Fu, terrorism burst forth right in the heart of the Hongkew district. A gunman fired at a car in which several Japanese naval officers were riding. The Japanese chauffeur was slightly wounded; the officers, however, escaped with whole skins. An emergency cordon was immediately thrown around the area in which the attack took place; further precautions were promptly taken in various parts of the Hongkew District; motor and pedestrian traffic was suspended across Soochow Creek, in an attempt to catch the gunman. But all to no purpose.

On Nov. 7, 1940, another Japanese fell victim to terrorism. He was Lieutenant Hisao Nakamura, who was mortally wounded on North Kiangse Road, near Haining Road. Intensive Japanese precautions were soon taken in the occupied districts; barricades were thrown up around the shooting scene; Japanese gendarmes were called into action; traffic was held up for many blocks. But all to no purpose.

During the Christmas period, M. Edouard d'Hooghe, legal adviser to the French Consulate-General and Municipal Council was killed in front of his home in the French Concession; Woo Hing-kee, believed to be a former guerilla worker, was shot before the Park Hotel; Wu Tze-kong, reputed agent of the Nanking regime was shot near the corner of Foochow and Yu Ya Ching roads; Hwa Yung-chi, another Nanking official, and Wusih rice merchant newly arrived at Shanghai, was fatally wounded. Meanwhile in Nantao, a constable of the Japanese Consular Police, Satoshi Miyazake, was murdered by three Chinese. The constable was passing an alley when he was set upon and slashed with a meat chopper.

On Jan. 6, 1941, terror blossomed under Mayor Chen Kung-po. For the third time within less than six months, the *Shun Pao*, outspoken Chinese-language newspaper, was attacked. The captured terrorist confessed he was in the pay of Mayor Chen Kung-po's "special Service Section" and received $50 and $20 as payment for two bombings he took part in before. The aim of the terrorist act, in which four men were injured, was a retaliatory measure for the bombing of the pro-Wang Ching-wei organ, *Bing Pao*.

Attempt on Keswick

On Jan. 23, a Japanese tried to kill Mr. W. J. Keswick, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at the Ratepayers' Meeting. The meeting, attended by 2,084 local residents, representing 13,066 votes, was held in the open grandstand at the Race Club. A proposal was brought forward by the Municipal Council to levy a 40% surcharge on the land tax, Municipal Rates and Special Rate, from Jan. 1, 1940, and a general increase of license fees. The Japanese, through their Ratepayers' Association and Amalgamated Street Unions, composed largely of small retail merchants, strongly opposed the Council's proposal and through their chairman, 70-year-old Yukichi Hayashi, sponsored a counter-proposal to meet the situation with loans. Hayashi declared that the present system of taxation was unjust and unfair. He accused the Council of distorting the objectives of the Economy Committee, urged a thorough reform in the mechanism of the municipal government itself and abandonment of the Municipal Council's proposed boost of taxes. He ended his speech with a thinly-veiled threat, the full significance of which was revealed when later he whipped out a revolver and fired two shots, one of which passed through Mr. Keswick's heavy overcoat and lodged in his chest.

On Feb. 3, King Hua-ting, Chinese editor of the American owned *Shen Pao*, Chinese language daily, and among those named in the Wang Ching-wei "blacklist" of journalists, was murdered by a gunman posing as his bodyguard in front of a ballroom on Avenue Edward VII. On the same day two attempts were made to bomb the First Special District Court; in the International Settlement, an effort was made on the part of two Japanese to burn the ratepayers' meeting stand at the Race Course.

Banks Under Attack

On Feb. 21, the puppet Central Reserve Bank of China on The Bund was bombed. Though dozens of picked armed guards were stationed in various parts of the building, a couple of men entered the premeses and calmly walked up the stairs to the bank counter. The men opened fire and bombs were hurled over the counter, after which the terrorists made their exit at the expense of a bank bodyguard who was killed on the main staircase.

This gave rise to a "Gestapo-style" terrorism instituted by the Japanese. At the end of March, employees of the Kiangsu Farmers Bank were murdered and mained by gunmen, who invaded their living quarters and mowed them down en masse. Clerks and other employees of the Bank of China, to the number of 128, were dragged out of their beds at 3 o'clock in the morning and thrown into a "concentration camp" by Japanese gendarmes and Nanking-hired agents. Premises of two other Chinese banks were bombed with further mass-killing and wounding of employees and others on the premises. Toll for the week (from March 24 to 29) was approximately.

Killed	14
Wounded	60
Kidnapped	128

French Surrender Court

This new and intensified type of terrorism was part of a policy to discredit the foreign authorities for their inability to manage local affairs, to paralyze the activities of the First Special District Court and to dominate local finance and banking circles. The Second Special District Court was surrendered by the French. The Shanghai Municipal Council was accused of harboring Chungking terrorists in the International Settlement. Yet the only cases of attacks on Japanese nationals in the territory under complete jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Police occurred last January when a Japanese was shot on Nanking Road and a score of days ago when three Japanese were shot on Nanking Road and Szechuen Road.

Japanese authorities have tried all sorts of measures to combat terrorism in their areas. The inauguration of the Western Area Special Police headed by C. C. Pan, was calculated to bring order in the chaotic "badlands." Yet what has been the result? No. 76 Jessfield Road continues to be the hideout of thugs, bandits, gangsters and assassins.

Anti-Japanese terrorism reached its summit when on June 17, the Japanese deputy commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. C. Akagi, was fatally wounded in the Western Area by two Chinese gunmen, one of whom was arrested by Inspector Sharrock of the Special Western Area Police. He was rushed to the Country Hospital and died there after an operation.

Japanese are Victims

The past month was an unusually eventful month. Attacks against Japanese numbered five and involved six persons. Detective Sergeant Muneo Yamaguchi of the Shanghai Municipal Police was killed on Gordon Road on September 9. The murderers are said to be in the custody of the Japanese authorites. In addition to these, terrorist activities claimed a Chinese victim on September 12 when a Nanking tax bureau official was killed.

Some days ago a terrorist organization was raided by Japanese, with the cooperation of French police, on Rue Amiral Courbet, where ammunition and documents were seized and three Chinese were arrested. Another arrest was affected at 16 Rue Discry, where Japanese gendarmes took into custody a Chinese who had been suspected of assassinating a Japanese soldier in Nantao on July 31.

Colleagues Request Newsman's Release

A joint petition by the staff of the *Chinese-American Daily News* has been addressed to M. Henri Cosme, French ambassador to China, for the release of Mr. Chang Za-koh, literary editor of the journal, who was arrested on Sept. 24 by the French Concession Police at the request of the Japanese authorities on vague accusations of being connected with local terrorist activities.

It has been indicated that the French police were likely to release Mr. Chang, according to the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

The newsman was handed over by the French authorities to the Japanese, who allowed him to appear in the Second Special District Court on Oct. 2. During the court procedure, however, the French police advocate was unable to present any formal charges against the accused and the judge refused to take jurisdiction over the case.

Asserting that the Chinese editor was arrested under "illegal circumstances" and detained on "false charges," the petition pointed out that public opinion has been stirred for fear that similar action might be taken against other persons.

Since Mr. Chang has been handed over to the French Police because no charges were filed against him by the Japanese authorities, there cannot be any reason that would justify his further detention, the letter said.

Stating that Sino-French friendship is based on a mutual respect for the rights of man, the petition urged the Ambassador to secure Mr. Chang's release to avoid impairing the relations between the two countries.

Chungking Airmen Surrender to Japan

Three Chinese, said to be members of the Chinese Air Force, landed on the Ichang airfield at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 29 in a Russian-built light bombing plane and surrendered to the Japanese. The following day they were interviewed in Hankow by five foreign newspaper correspondents who had been taken on a flight over Changsha by the Japanese Army to prove Japanese claims that the Hunan capital had been captured. The trio said that they had planned to desert for some time from their base in Chengtu and had taken the first opportunity to do so.

They gave their names as Captain Chang Tih-ching, Lieutenant Liang Wen-hwa and Lieutenant Tang Ho-lien. All were under thirty. They said they were desirous of joining the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime and would gladly serve in any Nanking air force that may be formed.

"Cooked Up Job"

An official spokesman in Chungking characterized the Hankow interview as a "cooked up job." He denied that there had been any desertions from China's air force. All the airmen were firmly loyal and patriotic, he said. It was admitted, however, that a Chinese plane had made a "forced landing" at Ichang on the date when the three deserters were alleged to have surrendered to the Japanese. To prove that the whole thing had been "cooked up," the spokesman referred to the fact that the three alleged deserters had spoken with the newspapermen through an interpreter, although all Chinese airmen understand and speak English. They were thus told by the Japanese what they should say, the spokesman declared.

Asked why they had deserted, the three men said they had been shifted from airfield to airfield, always farther west, and had never been given an opportunity of bombing or fighting. They grew dissatisfied, particularly, with orders to take off and seek safety during Japanese attacks and felt it was useless to fight any more. There were others of their acquaintance who feel as they do, they said.

The plane in which they made their escape from Chengtu was undamaged and standing on the Hankow airfield, where the Japanese permitted the foreign newsmen to inspect it. The machine was a Soviet-built light bomber bearing the number 0202. A blue and white Chinese sun symbol was on each wing and a white star had been painted out on the body. The plane carried three machine-guns. Major-Gen. Saburo Ando, Japanese air force commander in Hankow, said it was the same type of light Russian bomber which the Japanese had encountered in the fighting at Changkufeng and Nomonhan in 1938 and 1939.

Chu Min-yi, Hsu Liang In Exchange of Posts

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Nanking ambassador to Japan, was recently appointed Nanking foreign minister in place of Mr. Hsu Liang, who was appointed minister to Japan. Dr. Chu was honored by the Japanese foreign minister, Admiral Toyoda, at a farewell luncheon at the latter's official residence in Tokyo.

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The Changed Outlook of Japan's Soldiers in China

(Translated from the Hongkong Sing Tao Jih Pao)

In the guerilla-active areas, there is a universal impression that the once arrogant and confident Japanese invaders are now humble and despondent.

In the early stages of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan, persuading herself that the China war could not be anything more than a three-month affair, looked down on her opponent with haughty presumption. But in her will-o-the-wispish campaign she has been overtaken by a long, dark night of failure, and now cannot grope her way out. The invaders, the Imperial Army, tried by insurmountable difficulties, have gradually resigned themselves to despondency, which generates nostalgia, pusillanimity, and aversion to war. In this transformation of psychology, the superciliousness in their attitude is gone, and their ferocious and depredatory looks are now overcast by gloom and dejectedness. Only four years have passed, and yet there is no longer any trace of the radiance of hope in their physiognomies.

Disillusioned

The battle of Hsuchow (徐州) marked the turning point of the Japanese mental attitude towards China. From the 7th of July, 1937, until April, 1938, when the memorable struggle for Taierhchwang (台兒莊) took place, the Japanese practically never fought without winning the battle, or attacked a place without capturing it, especially in North China where the aggressors did not encounter any stiff resistance.

When the Itagaki (板垣) and Isoya (磯谷) Divisions, the best equipped of the invading forces, descended on southern Shantung, they were counting on a complete annihilation of the Chinese Army, an unimpeded march into Hsuchow, and the severance of the Lunghai and Peiping-Tientsin Railways. But in the bitter and deadly engagement at Taierhchwang, they had, for the first time, a foretaste of how hard the Chinese could hit back. They were shocked into hesitation, wondering, "Why should the Imperial Army fail, and why should the rabble Chinese forces stand their ground!"

On the body of a dead Japanese soldier was found a diary in which a note read, "Tientsin was captured in four hours; Tsinan in six; who could imagine Taierhchwang would be such a difficult job!". Another Japanese soldier wrote, in a letter to his family, "The Imperial army has pushed all the way down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway without meeting any serious opposition. We never expected that our expedition would be halted here. We were taught the vulnerability of the Chinese forces and their impotence against any attack by the Imperial Army. But facts are facts: at Taierhchwang the losses of our combined units were seven or eight wounded and killed, out of every ten." After their reverses at Taierhchwang, the Japanese dropped childishly-worded leaflets from an airplane, reading, "The 26th Army fought the Imperial Army. The Imperial Army is the sun. When the Imperial Forces were defeated, the sun was also brought down from the sky." Here began the fall of the spiritual being of the Imperial Army, from the loftiest peak of confidence and haughtiness to the deepest abyss of dejectedness and helplessness.

After the Chinese evacuation of Hankow and Canton, not only was the prospect of ending the war as remote as ever, but the Chinese determination in resisting to the end was much more strengthened.

Rising or Setting Sun?

The New York Post.

Sadistic Practices

The enemy are sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of an endless war in a foreign land. Their realization that China cannot be conquered has seriously affected their mental stability. Their ambitions thwarted, sadism spreads among them like an epidemic. In their acts of raping and murdering, they perpetrate all manner of horrible atrocities. They give free rein to their licentiousness and find wanton pleasure in inventing the weirdest ways of killing the Chinese people.

They are alive to the imminent danger of their own lives, and the increasingly remote chance of ever seeing their homes again. Consequently, they wax pessimistic, and, to animate their dreary life, resort to extreme cruelty and unrestrained lasciviousness.

In Wuhing (吳興) any morning or afternoon, a demented Japanese gendarme may be seen staggering about the town like a maudlin drunkard, brandishing a sharp knife, and chanting an unintelligible song. Now he cries; now he giggles. When he sees a Chinese, he shouts to him to undress, or, more menacingly, attacks with his weapen. If he kills a man, he feels no more compunction than a child does in crushing an ant. He just guffaws like a nincompoop. This mentally deranged soldier was a victim of extreme nervous strain and agitation. He was mobilized in 1937 and was continuously engaged in active service. Last year when his regiment was helter-skeltering about in western Chekiang, unwelcome news came, aggravating his despair over a war dragging out indefinitely, and his dream of return home destined to be a dream forever. His old mother had passed away in Nagamati (長町), leaving his young wife and infant son inadequately cared for. He took it to heart, and the blow being too much for his mental stability, he lost his sanity. As an agent of atrocious aggression, he has ruined himself, and continues to be a menace to humanity.

Behind a barracks in the western suburb of Taitung (大同) in Shansi there is a big dry well. One day a few Japanese Imperial soldiers came upon it and were overjoyed at their discovery. They had a sinister plan how to make use of it. That evening a number of Chinese captives were hurled into the well. How many were the victims or how they fared below they had not the vaguest idea. After a few days, seeking amusement for their warped minds, they lowered a bucket of filthy water in which was soaked left-over rice, cabbage stalks and flies. The captives fought for the poisonous victuals; so stricken they were with hunger. Those who succumbed sank in a heap, and the survivors, driven mad by starvation, bit and chewed the ears and legs of the dead, and even their own fingers.

Worsened Conditions

In the beginning of the invasion, the Japanese were well fed and clothed. Clad in serge uniforms and leather boots, and pampered with cigarettes, candies and canned foods, they looked smart and full of spirit

when they made their first appearance on the battlefield. But as war went on, Japan's depleted resources failed under the strain. The uniforms became torn, the leather boots were worn out, cigarettes and canned foods were seldom seen. These signs of material exhaustion help to darken the enemy's outlook on the outcome of the war. When fierce battles were raging in the vicinity of Hankow and Wuchang, the war supplies of the enemy were admittedly profuse. Before the Shankia (山家) army transport post in Kiukiang, an endless stream of lorries was engaged in loading and driving supplies to the front. A large number of Chinese were pressed into the transportation service. Shankia is still a key post on the Japanese supply-artery, but the former bustle and activity have vanished, and the place assumes the appearance of being deserted.

The quondam swaggering clothed-in-yellow-serge Taiwo warriors (Yamatoyushi) are now draped in sloppy, quilted cotton tunics. Where there were three meals a day, of beef, fish, and canned foods, there are now only two, bread in the morning and rice in the evening. The Imperial soldiers, not accustomed to the Spartan life, often call on the Chinese people, demanding food to supplement the scanty rations of their army.

Sickness Takes Toll

Before the enemy evacuated Nanning, malaria and dysentery took heavy toll of their ranks. As no adequate medical care and medical supplies could be had, they had to send their sick soldiers to Kingchow (荊州) to be shipped to Shanghai. Around the Japanese barracks on Ming Seng Road and Tak Ling Road fidgeted Imperial-uniformed, haggard-faced, head-bowed figures. Sighs and suppressed moans filled the atmosphere.

Their Human Traits

For years exiled from their native land to fight a war that has not even the remotest propect of an early conclusion, the Japanese cherish a pious longing for a reunion with their own people at home. Those who are both husbands and fathers show an unusual affection for any cute infant they come ocross, because their own little ones are thousands of miles away, and they may never see them again. The sight of an innocent child incites loving thoughts of their own children, and casts an expression of deeply affectionate sadness over their hard features.

In Canton sickness once swept over the unacclimatized Japanese garrison. The sick tossed on their beds, suffering not so much physically as spiritually, without the soothing attention of those who were nearest to their hearts. Their thoughts of home were acute.

Strolling outside the hospital one day, a convalescent Japanese soldier, Morita (森田) by name, espied a passing woman with a child in her arms. With a radiant smile, he made his way towards her. Scared, the woman fled. The pedestrians nearby, suspecting some trouble, stampeded with her. The intruder quickly threw up his hands and pleaded, "You need not fear me; I am a human being just like you." Thus assured of his genuine sincerity, and afraid that he might draw and shoot, they stopped. He approached the woman and caressed the child. Tears in his eyes, he sighed, "I have a child, too. When I left Japan, he was only five months old. It is now three years since pernicious militarism dragged me to China. He must have grown up like your boy. But I fear it is my fate to die here, and never to see my family again. Our militarists let us down!" Overcome with emotion, he turned and shuffled away.

Superstition Rife

The Japanese are very superstitious. Once the Taiwo warriors participating in an offensive at Linmachwang (臨馬莊) in Anhui, met with an unprecedented reverse, and retreated within the city walls. Their confidence of conquering China shaken, they thought up a religious ritual as a revelation of the issue of the war. They made two dough figures, one representing China and the other Japan. Both were reverently thrown to an army dog, the one eaten up by the fortune-telling animal to augur ill for the nation it stood for. To add to their already low spirits, the dog seized and voraciously fed on "Japan." A shroud of melancholy descended on those present.

When Japanese troops were summoned from the Provinces of Shansi and Honan to launch an offensive at Chungtiaoshan (中條山), the forces at Yihshi (弋氏) revolted. Before they left for the front, some of them gave their belongings away to the Chinese people, and others left their valuable souvenirs with the family with which they had stayed. Pointing in the direction of Chungtiaoshan, they despondently said, "There lies our graveyard."

Sick of a prolonged war, many Japanese soldiers hang themselves or desert the colors. Once in western Chekiang, seven or eight Japanese killed themselves and ten disappeared in three days. The exasperated commanding officer ordered the village patriarchs to be responsible for bringing the deserters back.

Take on Disguises

When the Japanese at Nanchang were once hard pressed by the Chinese forces, they shaved their mustaches and disguised themselves as Chinese. Calling on a Chinese friend for an opinion, they asked, "Do we look Chinese? Should our retreat be cut off, would you let us hide out in your house?"

The son of a high official of the Yokohama Specie Bank was drafted. On embarking for China, his parents handed him ten thousand dollars to "buy" his way home in an "emergency." When this soldier son was in Nanchang last year, he realized that with strong Chinese forces operating around the Japanese positions, his life could not be spared. He thought up a plan to escape in case the Japanese units there should be routed. In the northern suburbs, he made the acquaintance of an old, poor man, who, for the money he had to offer, undertook to recognize him as his adopted son to save him from being captured as a prisoner of war. But things did not turn out as he had wished. Last summer he was killed in a battle.

Cooped Up

The Japanese garrisons never venture outside their defenses. In the extensive guerilla areas not only has Chinese administrative sovereignty been restored in all the districts, but it has been greatly strengthened. Our efficient guerilla forces and all manner of war-zone government officers leizurely cross the so-called enemy's blockade line like familiar thresholds.

Once we had over twenty wounded soldiers to be carried by volunteers across a stretch of railroad occupied by a detachment of Japanese troops. With insight into the Japanese psychology, these daring patriots had an idea. When it was nearly dark, they sent a message to the Japanese commanding officer—a big card reading:—

> "To the Japanese garrison: The Chinese main forces will pass here this evening. Please keep out of the way, and do not attempt any opposition. Otherwise, we shall not be responsible for the consequences."

The enemy were perplexed. Help was far away. The small garrison would face annihilation, if it should try to engage an army far superior in numbers. They spent that night in suspense behind their defenses at a strongly barricaded house. Our wounded soldiers were carried across the blockade line without being molested. The bluff worked.

Revolt Against War

Aversion to war has culminated in open revolt against war. Rebellious slogans can be seen in every Japanese-occupied area. When our troops recaptured Lungchow (龍州), in the abandoned Japanese barracks were found anti-war slogans. "Why should we fight for the militarists?" "Oppose indefinite-period military service." "Demand speedy repatriation to Japan."

The change of the Japanese psychology from confidence and arrogance to defeatism and humbleness is dramatic. Their extreme superciliousness in embarking on a war of aggression has led to their extreme disappointment in facing a fiasco. When hostilities began, the enemy, proudly thinking themselves the descendents of a superior race, understimated the strength of the Chinese people, whom they have never been taught to respect. They visualized a glorious territorial expansion, and enthusiastically plunged into war. In China they have committed crimes that history never before knew and in China, too, they have learned bitter lessons that history never before taught. The difficulties they encountered have opened their eyes. They have been drinking poison to quench their thirst; they have been invading China only to ruin Japan. Home-sick, war-weary, pessimistic and despondent, they have psychologically taken three different roads: open opposition to war; cowardly escape by suicide; and resigned submission to fate. But the majority take to licentious and dissolute ways of life, to prevent themselves from thinking of the fast-approaching doomsday.

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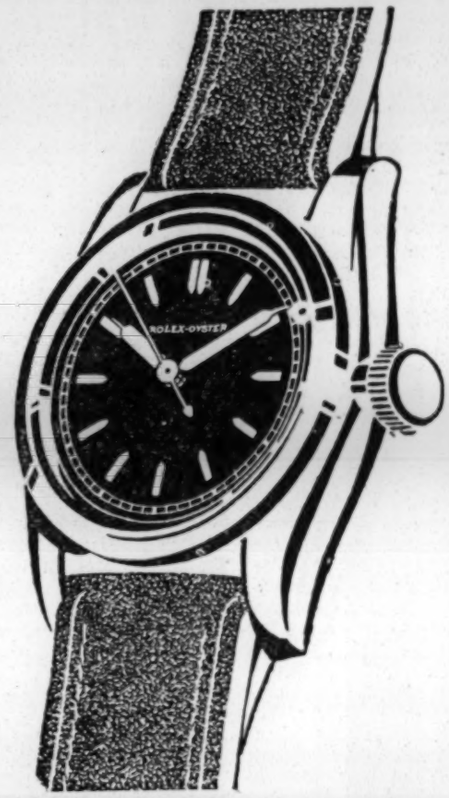

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Chungking Gets French Apologies

Acting on instructions from Vichy, the counsellor of the French Embassy in Chungking called on Dr. Foo Ping-sheung, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Oct. 2, and tendered official apologies for recent incidents in French Indo-China involving high-handed Japanese action against Chinese nationals and the Chinese Consulate-General at Hanoi. This was according to a *Kuo Min* report from Chungking which detailed the incidents as follows:

1. During the night of Sept. 25, about 30 Japanese soldiers scaled the walls of the Chinese Consulate-General at Hanoi, French Indo-China, with the aid of ladders. They bound the watchman with ropes, kidnapped two servants, and carried off a radio receiver, several typewriters, a safe and a number of books and magazines.

2. Japanese officials recently detained 100 Chinese and Annamese in Hanoi, of whom 60 have since been released. Many Chinese are, however, still under detention.

Besides apologizing for these incidents, the official of the French Embassy informed the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French authorities have filed strong protests with the Japanese Government in Tokyo and the Japanese military authorities at Hanoi. The French protests were accompanied by a demand for the release of the Chinese under detention and guarantees against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

The French diplomat also informed Dr. Foo that the French Government has cabled instructions to the Governor-General of Indo-China, ordering him to accord adequate protection to Chinese Consulates, their staffs and Chinese residents in Indo-China.

Seizure of Indo-China Warehouses is Denied

Foreign reports that French-owned warehouses and other foreign properties in Saigon had been seized by the Japanese military despite protests by the French Government were termed "absolutely groundless" by officials in the Indo-China port. The reports originated with the Malaya Broadcasting Corporation at Singapore, which on the night of Oct. 3 put on the air a report, allegedly from French sources, which said: "The Japanese have made a new grab in Indo-China. French sources report they seized all warehouse buildings, stores and docks in Saigon. The property was privately owned and practically every French commercial firm was affected."

Japanese Submarine Sinks After Collision

The Navy Ministry in Tokyo announced on Oct. 3 that the Japanese submarine 1-61 had collided with a surface vessel and sank the previous night during maneuvers off the western coast of Kyushu. Some members of the crew were rescued and efforts are being made to salvage the craft. The surface ship suffered only slight damage, the announcement said.

Grady Discusses Joint Utilization of Resources

Joint Sino-American use of Chinese resources was one of the principal subjects of conversations opened in Chungking on Oct. 4 between Dr. Henry F. Grady, representative of the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Finance Minister, and Dr. Wang Wen-hao, Chinese Minister of Economics, *Domei* reported from Hongkong. Mr. A. Manuel Fox, American member of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, flew from Hongkong to Chungking to attend the parleys.

Another subject on the agenda, according to *Domei*, was the "prosecution of Chungking's economic warfare against Japan."

Dr. Grady, sent to the Far East on a tour of the A-B-C-D countries by President Roosevelt in connection with economic and financial questions, arrived in Chungking from Rangoon by air on Oct. 3, and was scheduled to remain in the Chinese capital three days.

Japanese Trade, Inquiry Offices Abroad to Close

Japanese trade, inquiry and liaison establishments at important centers throughout the world are to be closed in the near future due to the virtual standstill in Japan's foreign trade consequent upon Anglo-American freezing orders, *Domei* reported from Tokyo on Oct. 4.

The staffs of Japanese trade and inquiry offices managed by the Japan Central Trade Federation at Alexandria, Lagos, Bagdad and Panama are already on their way back to Japan, while offices at Nairobi, Antwerp and Hamburg have been closed. Other offices—at Bangkok, Rangoon, Singapore, Rome, Santiago, Buenos Aires, San Paula, Chicago, San Francisco and Houston—are to be closed in the near future, the Japanese news agency said.

Commander Wu Shih-min Dies of Wounds

Commander Wu Shih-min of the 98th Chinese Army (Chungking), who was captured by Japanese forces on Sept. 29 in mopping-up operations in southern Shansi province after sustaining wounds in the fighting, died on Oct. 1 in a hospital at Luan, Shansi, according to a *Domei* report from Taiyuan. In the operations referred to, *Domei* said, the Japanese took more than 2 000 Chinese prisoners, including Gen. Chin Yi-min, chief of the General Staff of the 98th Army, and Gen. Wang Ko-ching, commander of the 42nd Chungking division.

Customs to Confiscate Currency in the Mails

Insured letters containing foreign currency will be liable to confiscation by the Shanghai Customs on and after Nov. 1, the Central Post Office announced last Saturday. The order applies to legal tender notes of any currency, Chinese or foreign, sent from places in south and central China or from foreign countries.

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Japanese Complain Of Thai Propaganda

Japanese officials are closely watching the "mounting tide of anti-Japanese and pro-British propaganda machinations in Thailand," the Bangkok correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* reported on Oct. 6 in a dispatch to his paper.

The correspondent declared that pro-Japanese Thai officials are being "viciously attacked" for their stand as "Britain increases her efforts to wean Thailand away from the stand of strict neutrality which Premier General Pibul Songgram repeatedly proclaimed.

Two days earlier the Bangkok correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi* wrote a dispatch on the subject of alleged "British machinations" in Thailand as well as "Anglo-American economic appeasement measures" in that country. These two things, he said, are "convincing Thailanders of the indestructibility of the old world order and the invincibility of Britain, thus resulting in growing friction between pro-Japanese and pro-British factions."

The correspondent went on to state that 60,000 British troops in Malaya and 30,000 in Burma were putting military pressure against Thailand, while the British simultaneously were "mobilizing radios, newspapers and motion pictures in an all-out propaganda offensive to persuade Thailanders that they would lose materially by joining Japan's New Order camp.

Meanwhile Thailand, thanks to Japanese mediation in the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, has acquired another group of 77 small islands in the Mekong River, *Domei* reported from Bangkok on Oct. 1. Formerly belonging to French Indo-China, they were handed over to Thailand by decision of the mixed border commission on which Japan is represented.

Japan Protests to Iran On Diplomatic Privileges

A vigorous protest was lodged by Japan with the Iranian Government over the action of the latter in suspending diplomatic privileges of the Japanese Legation in Teheran, *Domei* reported from Tokyo on Oct. 3. Allegedly under British and Soviet pressure, Iran withdrew diplomatic immunity from the Japanese legation staff and also from mail and diplomatic pouches of the legation.

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* commented on the matter on Oct. 4 to assert that Iran's action was the result of Anglo-Soviet machinations. The paper also criticized the United States for "viewing calmly the ruthless partition of Iran by Britain and the Soviets instead of bringing up its favorite moral issues, the principles of international law, the duty to protect weak nations."

The present Iranian government, which resulted from the Anglo-Soviet invasion and the virtually forced abdication of Shah Riza Pahlevi, is practically being run by British and Soviet "advisers," whereas its predecessor was subjected to German pressure.

Nippon Troops Occupy Chengchow Following Exit from Changsha

Close upon the Japanese withdrawal from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, Japanese troops in Honan launched a drive against Chengchow, at the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways. They crossed the Yellow River and occupied Chengchow in the after-

Undercover Man

Newsweek

Col. Jiro Saito, former pupil of Lt. General Kenji Doihara, Japan's archschemer in Chinese politics, has recently been credited with participation in the original plot to blow up the South Manchuria Railway tracks at Mukden—on the night of Sept. 18, 1931—which set the Far Eastern world aflame. Col. Saito, according to an account in Newsweek, was born in 1893 and was taken to Honolulu by his father, who was Japanese Consul-General. He was graduated from the McKinley High School in Honolulu and then returned home for an army career. He was a captain in Changchun, Manchuria and received the telephone message telling of the "Mukden incident," which he allegedly passed on and thus started the wheels in motion for the invasion of Manchuria by the Kwantung Army (from Korea). Saito was sent to Siam in 1934, helped reorganize the Siamese army and carried on widespread fifth column activity. His intrigue was said to have ramifications in Netherlands Indies, Borneo, Philippines, Hawaii and even in Washington, London and Paris. He was given full credit for the Indo-China occupation and allegedly helped extort the first concession from the French in Indo-China. And, after the French colony was "in the bag," he moved over the border into Thailand, where he is said to be at present.

noon of Oct. 4, though loss of the city was not admitted by Chungking until Oct. 6.

Chungking declared that Chengchow had lost its military importance long ago. Chinese troops were said to have withdrawn to neighboring positions where they continued to resist the Japanese.

Explaining the motive for the recent Japanese drive in Hunan, Lieut.-Gen. K. Anami, commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in Hunan, told press correspondents that its purpose was to break open the gateway to Chungking, **Transocean** reported.

Motive for the Japanese withdrawal from Changsha was given by Col. Harushige Iwasake, chief of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, who said the withdrawal was made in order to preserve the freedom of the Japanese forces to launch a new campaign, as well as to give the Chungking authorities an opportunity seriously to reconsider their position. He declared that "it is clear Chungking's armed resistance is at a point where it is ready to crumble at one push."

Chungking has insisted that the Japanese forces suffered a tremendous defeat at Changsha and were forced to evacuate the city. The Chungking populace, on the basis of official claims of this type, staged enthusiastic demonstrations in the streets of the wartime capital.

Chinese Deny Occupation

Authoritative Chinese quarters in Chungking declared that in the recent campaign Japanese troops reached Changsha three times, but never succeeded in occupying the city, though 200 plainclothes men and parachutists entered by the northeastern gate on the night of Sept. 27. All these were rounded up within the next 24 hours, it was claimed. More such troops effected entry on Sept. 30 via the east gate and started fires in order to create panic, but these were rounded up as well. On Oct. 1, a Japanese cavalry unit reached the south gate but was driven back.

When the Japanese started the drive across the Sintsiang River, General Hsueh Yo ordered Chinese troops guarding the Sintsiang and Milo rivers to move to the Japanese flanks and rear, offering only perfunctory resistance in the early stages of the battle, said the Chungking spokesman. The Chinese, however, held a line along the Laotao River, stubbornly resisting all Japanese attempts to break through. Meanwhile, Chinese troops on the Japanese flanks and at their rear effected an encirclement from behind. And crack divisions from the neighboring war areas were called into action, to make odds even. The general offensive was launched at 3 p.m. on Sept. 30, and continued for 48 hours with unabated fury. Finally the Chinese routed the Japanese on Oct. 1, after which the Japanese decided to withdraw to the north.

The outcome of this battle demonstrates three things, according to a correspondent of the official **Central Daily News:** firstly, Japan is steadily approaching a point of military exhaustion; secondly, China is an active

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and still-growing force of the democratic front in the Orient and can be counted upon at least to pin down the Japanese war machine; thirdly, so long as China continues to fight Japan, it is most unlikely that the Far Eastern partner of the Axis will be able to embark upon a fresh adventure elsewhere.

On Oct. 2, 130,000 Japanese troops in north Hunan were starting a three-column retreat from Changsha's immediate vicinity. During the Chinese counter-drive, Hwanghwashin and Yuananshin on the Changsha-Liuyang line, and Kingtsing and Chuhwashan, were recaptured by Chinese troops. It was claimed that in the battle of Changsha, the crack 3rd and 4th Japanese Divisions were almost wiped out and their commanders slain in action.

Colonel Hayao Mabuchi, Japanese Army spokesman in Tokyo, stuck stubbornly to the story that Japanese troops had voluntarily withdrawn from Changsha after occupying the city and declared that "if necessary, the Japanese Army will not only re-occupy Changsha, but charge into Chengtu and even Chungking."

A **Domei** dispatch dated Oct. 3, stated that Japanese forces, having crossed the Yellow River, were quickly converging on Chengchow and had virtually wiped out the Chungking 98th Army. Five thousand prisoners, representing the bulk of this Army, were said to have been taken prisoner, while 2,000 were killed during the one day it took the Japanese troops to drive from their bases to Yungtze, a strategic Chungking outpost north of Chengchow. Among the dead was reported the Commander-in-Chief of the 98th Army, Central Wu Shih-min. The dispatch continued that capture of Chengchow would mean a threat to Loyang and Sian, both directly west, and that there were "some" enemy troops west of the junction city.

On the same date, another dispatch from a Japanese base on the New Yellow River said that after smashing into Chungmow, on the Lunghai Railway between Chengchow and Kaifeng, the spearhead of the Japanese attack was only ten kilometers from Chengchow. Chungmow was entered at 5:30 p.m. Oct. 3, and was completely occupied an hour and a half later. Other Japanese columns were reported to have smashed through Chinese defensive positions along the Kulu river to occupy the town of Tunghwahutung, on the west bank of the Kulu.

On Oct. 4, announcement was made by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China that the Japanese had entered Chengchow at 10:30 a.m. According to this, in an extensive offensive designed to oust the Third, Fourth, Fifteenth and Thirty-first Group Armies, totalling some 120,000 men, from this area. Japanese forces simultaneously moved south across the Yellow River and west across the New Yellow River in a surprise attack at dawn on Oct. 2. Chinese resistance had centered around Chengchow, but the Chinese defenses crumbled before Japanese onslaughts as Japanese mechanized troops forced a successful crossing of the New Yellow River at three points. Complete occupation of Chengchow was effected by 3:30 p.m., by which time the Japanese had mopped up all enemy remnants within the city.

Chungking circles believed, according to a report dated Oct. 5, that Japanese operations around Chengchow were being undertaken mainly with the political objective of covering up the Changsha fiasco. It was pointed out that Chengchow, a junction of the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow railways, lost its strategic importance since the Japanese, in 1933, occupied the eastern half of the Lunghai corridor and took both the northern and southern sections of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, leaving the Chinese in occupation of the small middle section which, it was believed, had long ceased operations. For three years, it was further pointed out, the Japanese were standing before Chengchow, separated from it only by the Yellow River. The city is situated on level country and difficult to defend.

With the Japanese withdrawal from Changsha, the northward advance of Japanese troops in Kwangtung Province was suspended. When the Kwangtung drive commenced, coinciding with the drive on Changsha, it was generally thought that the Japanese were attempting to complete the occupation of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The withdrawal from Changsha and the cessation of the drive at the other end of the line has led observers to believe that Japan does not now dispose of forces adequate to maintain such a lengthy line of communications.

Train Wreck, Typhoon Kill Many in Japan

Forty-two persons, including 13 railroad employees, were killed in Japan on Oct. 1 when three coaches of a passenger train running between Oita and Kumamoto jumped the tracks and overturned into the river while crossing a bridge at Kawarauchi, *Domei* reported. Many of the passengers aboard the train were refugees leaving areas in Oita Prefecture which had been flooded by a violent typhoon storm.

The typhoon struck Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Oita, Hyogo and Okayama prefectures the previous night. Eighteen persons were killed and 15 missing. A total of 181 houses were badly damaged and 3,000 were flooded to the floorboards, stated a *Domei* report, adding that damage to crops had not yet been estimated.

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Chungking Food Control Measures Spell End to Food Profiteering

BY WILLIAM CHANG

Death to food-hoarding and illegal dealing in grains is expected to be the result of recent measures by the Chinese Government at Chungking which call for the levying of land taxes in kind instead of in cash, and the sale of grain to the state. Under this new program the Government expects to "collect" 12,000,000 piculs of grain from Szechwan Province alone in the next three months.

The levying of land taxes in kind instead of in cash and the purchase of grains by government agencies means that the authorities have at long last taken hold of the food situation which for some time had brought headaches to the administration. The new measures, which, according to inside information, were suggested to the Generalissimo by Lauchlin Currie, were adopted by the 8th Plenary Session and later by the Third National Financial Conference.

Half is Land Tax

Half of the 12,000,000 piculs of grains to be "collected" by the government from Szechwan represents land taxes from the farmers and landlords. The other half represents their sales to the government at the price of a dollar a catty paid in exchange for food treasury notes or cash. By 1943, it is expected that the last of the Chinese provinces in the interior will have enforced this program. Szechwan started enforcing it on September 16 when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave three months for "collecting" the required amount of 12,000,000 piculs. Preparation is being made in other provinces for an early enforcement of the order.

Preparations for helping the Central Government to buy surplus grains from the people have been under way in Szechwan districts for some time. With the organization of 1,600 subsidiary grain-purchasing offices in districts, towns and villages, it is expected that the 6,000,000-picul quota of Szechwan will be rapidly filled. The government, meanwhile, will use the quickest method to pay the food treasury notes and cash to the sellers for their required portions of grains.

The purchase of grains is entrusted mainly to the district land tax control section, according to the arrangement in Szechwan. The district food organs are responsible for the safekeeping of the grains thus purchased, while the local food transporting offices of the Ministry of Food are charged with shipping the stocks to central places for storage or further shipment.

Two Banks Authorized

The Farmers Bank of China and the Szechwan Provincial Bank, which have been authorized by the Ministry of Food to make the payments for grain purchases, have sent a large amount of treasury notes and $20 000,000 in cash to their branches and agencies to start paying off the sellers. Payment for quantities worth less than $10 is made entirely in cash. Redemption of the notes starts next year. The notes are legally acceptable in payment of future land taxes.

According to the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Food regarding the payment of purchases of grains in Szechwan province for 1941, Szechwan farmers and landlords will receive from the government 70 per cent of the sales value of their grain in food treasury notes and 30 per cent in cash. For every picul of grain purchased by the government, the seller gets $30 in legal tender and 7/10 of a picul's worth of food treasury notes. A premium is paid for wheat and corn, as only 7/10-8/10 of a picul, respectively, are required from the producers or hoarders as equivalent of one picul of other grains. Payment of wheat or corn purchased by the government is also based on the 30%-cash-70%-notes principle which governs the purchase of grains in general.

The Ministry of Food has entrusted the Farmers Bank of China and the Szechwan Provincial Bank and their branches and agencies in the **hsien** cities as its representative in making payments for the purchases of the grain. The two banks must announce in public the names of the sellers, the amount of purchases and the payment of cash or treasury notes every ten days. As soon as the sellers have disposed of their portions of grain to the government agencies, they exchange their certificates of sales at the two banks for cash and notes in accordance with the prescribed ratio.

The issuance of food treasury notes, first ever introduced in China, is regarded as an important means to stabilize the food price level and to centralize the nation's food supply in the hands of the government. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Food are authorized by the National Government to issue these notes in payment of purchases of extra food from private sources. Notes are to be issued only according to the national food supply needs for the current year. The purchase of surplus grains by the government is seen by the authorities as an effective way to check profiteering and hoarding and gradually bring about an equal distribution of land ownership in China.

Japan Expects Poorest Rice Crop Since 1935

Japan's rice crop this year is expected to be the poorest since 1935, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture in Tokyo on Oct. 3. The Ministry estimated the crop yield at 59,134,430 koku (a koku equals about five bushels), or 1,683,000 koku less than last year's crop, *United Press* reported. Exceptionally heavy rains and dull weather generally throughout the summer are given as the reasons for the decline in the yield.

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Tokyo Scientists Find New Vitamin

Three young Japanese scientists—Mr. Kasue Nakahara, Mr. Fumito Inukai and Mr. Saburo Ugami—late last week announced that as a result of eight years of labor under the direction of Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, who discovered Vitamin "B", they had discovered Vitamin "L" as an indispensable agent in the stimulation of milk secretion. This was according to a *Domei* report from the Japanese capital on Oct. 3.

In searching for the factor in the secretion of milk, they early discovered that a mysterious substance existed in its natural form in yeasts and buds and in mice embryos, said the report. Further research disclosed the absence of Vitamin "L" in female mice, which led to the early death of infant mice despite the presence of all other vitamin factors. Vitamin "L" was later divided into two parts, both of which were considered essential as a milk stimulant.

Australia Gets a Labor Government

The Commonwealth Government of Australia, headed by Mr. Arthur W. Fadden, who succeeded Mr. Robert G. Menzies as Prime Minister only on Aug. 29, tendered its resignation to the Governor-General on Oct. 3 following the introduction in Parliament of a vote of censure by the Labor Party which was carried by 36 votes to 32.

Mr. John Curtin, leader of the Labor Party, was called upon to form a new government and did so, inviting the opposition to join the War Council. He pledged the Labor Party "to carry on the war wholeheartedly. The war involves the interests of labor more than any other class," he declared.

The motion of censure on the previous government arose from budget proposals which sought to tax persons with low incomes, and these were attacked by the Labor Party as "contrary to true equality of sacrifice."

Epidemic Kills 900 Hogs in Manchukuo

Suspicion that "certain third-power nationals" had plotted an epidemic among the hogs of Manchukuo "flared" on Oct. 4 with the disclosure that nearly 900 hogs died of an unknown sickness from early July to the beginning of September near Chungli and Kunchuhsien, in Chientao Province, near the Korean border, *Domei* reported from Hsinking. The report said that the affected hogs developed high fever and loss of appetite, followed by swelling of the neck on the third day after infection, then died by choking after the fifth to seventh day.

This report followed fairly closely on another of similar import from the same source on Sept. 21, alleging a "foreign plot" to cause an epidemic of anthrax among Manchurian cattle and sheep herds which reportedly resulted in the death of 60 horses, 120 cattle and 1,300 sheep. A foreigner of unstated nationality was said to have been arrested in Manchukuo with a vial in his possession containing 120 grams of anthrax bacteria. According to *Domei*, he tried unsuccessfully to shoot himself when caught. Nothing more has been heard about this matter.

Who's Who in China

H. F. Tao, agricultural economist, born in Yochow, Hunan Province, 1905; B. A. in economics of agriculture, University of Nanking; director, Cotton Development Bureau, Reconstruction Department of Chekiang Provincial Government; member, National Defense Committee; assistant manager and head, Business Department, Hunan Provincial Bank; business auditor, Bank of China; assistant manager and manager, Business Department, Kweichow Development Corporation, Kweiyang, Kweichow; author, "The Agricultural Census of Guiyung District." Address: Kweichow Development Corporation, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

H. F. Tao (Tao Huan-feng)
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Marquis Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio, Italian Ambassador to the Nanking Government, arrived in Tientsin on Oct. 5 on his way to Peiping.

•

Phya Sri Seny, Thailand's first ambassador to Japan, who previously had the rank of minister, presented his new credentials to Emperor Hirohito on Oct. 2.

•

The Nanking Government has appointed Hsu Liang as ambassador to Tokyo in place of Chu Min-yi, Wang Ching-wei's brother-in-law, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

•

The Manchukuo government on Sept. 30 appointed its Minister to Berlin, Lu Yin-wen, to serve concurrently as Minister to Finland, the action following Manchukuo's recognition of Finland.

•

Emperor Kang Teh of the Japanese-protected state of Manchukuo, on Oct. 2 sent a telegram of congratulation to Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of Gen. Franco's assumption of power in Madrid.

•

M. Fischer, German charge d'affaires in Nanking and other members of the German Embassy in Nanking were guests of Wang Ching-wei at a tea-reception given at Wang's villa on Oct. 1.

•

The Tokyo Ministry of War announced on Oct. 1 that it was sending four popular Japanese writers to central China for the purpose of collecting information for articles and novels bearing on the activities of Japanese soldiers. The writers are, Mrs. Hiroshi Muneta, Sohachi Yamaoka, Masao Abe and Shigekazu Settsu.

•

Salvatore Sabatino, New York stevedoring magnate, shot Emil Carmida, assistant chief of the International Union of Longshoremen. The shooting occurred on Oct. 4 in Mr. Sabatino's offices in the Wall Street district. He fled immediately after the murder and has not yet been arrested.

•

K. C. Li, director of the Hua Hsing Trading Corporation in New York and most widely-known Chinese businessman in that city, arrived in Chungking on Oct. 4 and it is reported that he has been offered the new cabinet post of Minister of Trade in the Chinese Government. The Hua Hsing Trading Corporation handles exports of Chinese antimony to the United States.

•

V. G. Bowden, former Australian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, who recently was transferred to Singapore, is now serving as the first Australian representative in Malaya. According to a report from Singapore on Oct. 4, Mr. Bowden also serves as liaison officer with British civil and military authorities in looking after Australian interests in Malaya and adjoining territories. A. N. Wooten, former Australian Trade Commissioner in China and India, is assisting Mr. Bowden in his work.

•

Dr. R. J. McMullen, president of Hangchow University, conducted a Holy Communion Service and delivered a sermon on the subject, "Peace and the Cross," at a special service on Sunday, Oct. 5, at the Roxy Theater, the occasion being International Communion Sunday. The service was fostered by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Music was provided by a choir of 60 students of Hangchow University, headed by Prof. Chao Mei-pa. There also was a solo by Keh Chao-ts.

Capt. Lung Yung-hsuan, Chinese naval attache in London, ded of a heart ailment in London on Oct. 3, according to a **Kuomin** report from Chungking.

•

Yu Fei-peng and Chen Ti-cheng were appointed respectively director and deputy-director of the recently organized Sino-Burmese Transportation Bureau, according to **Kuomin** from Kunming on Oct. 2. The purpose of the new organization is to speed up and facilitate control of transportation on the Yunnan-Burma highway.

•

Kee Kung-sung, 32 years of age, received a sentence of 12 years' imprisonment in the First Special District Court on Oct. 4. He was arrested by a Chinese constable on Sinza Road as he was delivering small parcels of heroin to drug addicts, and still had 17 parcels in his possession. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that Kee had purchased the heroin from a Korean in Nantao, but had refused to give the name or address of the dealer, who obviously had obtained his supplies from Japanese sources.

•

Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Special Chinese Municipality at Shanghai, announced that a memorial service would be held on Saturday, Oct. 11, at the Civic Center, in honor of the late Mayor Fu Siao-en, who was assassinated on Oct. 11 last year by his cook who allegedly was induced to commit the crime by political elements. A reward of $50,000 was offered by the family and the Chinese municipality for the apprehension of the assassin, but no trace of him has been found.

R. H. Fisher, member of the American Baptist Mission in Tokyo, stated in an interview in **The China Press** on Sunday, Oct. 5 that there has not been a general "mass exodus" of foreign missionaries from Japan despite advice of the State Department urging all Americans to leave the country. Mr. Fisher admitted, however, that many missionaries had left the country, "because conditions in Japan relating to their activities have created such a tendency." He said that it remains to be seen whether the so-called "Church of Christ in Japan," which was formed by the enforced amalgamation of 32 different denominations, would be able to function on its own budget, make its own plans and carry on its work without the help of foreign missionaries. He said that the consequence of the Government's action in forcing the amalgamation of the various religious denominations had been to reduce the extent of foreign missionary work. Mr. Fisher thought there are approximately 150 American missionaries still in Japan; a year ago there were 500. He said that the Methodists were the only denomination which had definitely ordered its workers to leave Japan, but despite this a few chose to remain in the country. He was not hopeful of future conditions for missionary work because the constitution of the new Church of Christ in Japan leaves no place for foreign missionaries. A Japanese Christian leader recently remarked that Japanese Christians "are now able to carry on their work without the help of missionaries." The Roman Catholic Church, with which the Russian Orthodox Church was forced to amalgamate, is now the only Christian sect which has been officially recognized by the Japanese Government and given a status similar to that of the Buddhists and Shintoists.

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J. B. Priestley, widely known British author, cabled Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on Oct. 3, assuring him that Britons sympathized with China's cause. Gen. Chiang replied to the message expressing confidence that China would win the final victory against aggression.

*

Lieut.-Commander Charles Shaw, 50, American commander of the Geodetic Survey steamer Fathomer, was attacked by a native Mohammedan, or Moro, who ran amuck in the Philippines. The incident occurred on Oct. 3 and according to the report Shaw was in a critical condition.

*

Liang Te-chuan, well-known Chinese merchant in Hongkong, dropped dead of a heart ailment on Oct. 3. He became ill during a "black-out" and could not obtain medical treatment. Mr. Liang was largely responsible for the large subscription to Chinese Government war bonds on the part of Chinese residents of the British Colony.

*

Toyoichiro Yuki, former Minister of Finance in Japan and president of the Bank of Japan, will be accompanied by Hideshige Kashiwagi, vice-president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Ichiro Kikijima, vice-President of the Bank of Chosen, on an economic investigation of Manchukuo and Japanese-occupied areas in China. The party will visit Hsinking, Peiping, Kalgan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Shanghai and Nanking.

*

Shou Ching-wei and Chu Hsueh-fan, China's delegates to the International Labor Conference in New York, and Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister, were passengers on the Pan-American Clipper Plane which departed from Hongkong on Oct. 4 for Manila, Hawaii and San Francisco. Dr. Wang only proceeded to Manila on business connected with the Manila branch of the Bank of Communications, stated the **Kuomin** report from Hongkong.

*

The Right Rev. George Weig, S.V.D., D.D., Catholic Bishop of the Apostolic Vicariate of Tsingtao, died in that city on Friday, Oct. 3. He was 58 years old and had occupied the position of Bishop in Shantung for 16 years. He was a native of Beratshausen, diocese of Ratisbon, Austria, studied at the seminary of the Holy Cross in Silesia, and later at St. Gabriel's Mission in Moelding, near Vienna. He was ordained a priest on Feb. 10, 1907 and became a member of the Society of the Divine Word. He came to China in 1908 and first taught in a seminary at Yenchowfu, Shantung. On March 18, 1925 he was named Apostolic Prefect of Tsingtao, and on June 15, 1928 became Titular Bishop of Antondrus. He was responsible for the construction of the Catholic Cathedral in Tsingtao.

*

The Vichy French authorities on Oct. 5 announced a number of diplomatic appointments and transfers in the Far East, among them being the appointment of M. Regnier as consular attache in Shanghai; M. Hure, consular attache at Tientsin; M. Deceiry, consular attache at Kobe; M. Blot, consular interpreter, appointed Consul at Taihoku; M. Landy, consular attache at Shanghai; M. Joseph-Marie Meric de Bellefon appointed Minister to Bangkok in place of M. Garreau, who was dismissed; M. Dianous de la Perrotine appointed interpreter at the French Embassy at Peiping; M. Saugon, at present Consul at Battembang, appointed secretary-interpreter to the French Legation at Bangkok; M. Brionval appointed assistant to M. de Boisanger in the diplomatic department of the Governor-General of Indo-China; M. Claude Marie Breart de Boisanger, Consul-General at San Francisco, appointed head of the diplomatic department of the Government-General of Indo-China.

Edward Earl Rice, American Consul at Foochow, and Merlin A. Bishop, representative of the Christian Herald Industrial Mission at Foochow, were fired upon by machine-guns operated from a Japanese airplane on Sept. 3 at the time of the Japanese evacuation of that city, according to an article describing the evacuation which appeared in the **North-China Daily News** on Oct. 4. The American Consul was traveling in Mr. Bishop's car at the time, but both escaped injury. The car was struck 18 times and one bullet which ricocheted in the interior of the car struck a bunch of keys in Mr. Bishop's pocket and caused a severe bruise. According to the graphic description of the evacuation, Chinese reports from Chungking claiming the Japanese were forced out of Foochow by Chinese pressure were correct. Many Japanese were killed by the advancing Chinese, stated the account.

*

The U. S. House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution on Oct. 7, providing for the deportation of Harry Bridges, Australian-born leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen' Union on the U. S. West Coast. Before becoming effective, the resolution must go to the Senate for passage, and then receive the signature of the President. The House vote quickly followed an official report by the Attorney General recommending Bridges' deportation on the ground that he had been connected with the Communist Party, and its subversive activities in the American labor movement. A similar resolution was passed by the House of Representatives in the last session of Congress, but the Senate failed to concur. Harry Bridges, generally recognized as one of the most potent leaders of the radical wing of the U. S. labor movement, has resided in the United States for more than fifteen years, but never took out papers to become an American citizen. Membership in the Communist Party on the part of an alien is a deportable offense in the United States.

*

Dr. Henry F. Grady, special representative of the U. S. Treasury Department, arrived in Hongkong on Wednesday of this week, following a trip to Chungking where he conferred with leaders of the National Government. Dr. Grady has been traveling in the Far East for several weeks making an investigation of economic conditions.

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The public is hereby notified that all unclaimed cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1938, will be destroyed unless claimed before 1st February 1942. Similarly, Drawback cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1938, which have been issued but not cashed, will become invalid after 31st January 1942.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Soviet steamer Mikoyan, 2,300 tons, which recently was repaired in Shanghai, is now in Bangkok, where it is being loaded with crude rubber.

•

John Wesley Mayhew, 55, a former member of the staff of Standard Oil Company in the Far East, died at Pocasset, Massachusetts, on Sept. 30. Mr. Mayhew was a graduate of Brown University.

•

Miss Clara Watt, daughter of Dr. Kwei-ting Watt, was married on Oct. 2 to Henry Chen of the Shanghai Power Company. Dr. Watt, father of the bride, was once physician to the Empress Dowager in the days of the Empire at Peking.

•

Sir Earl Page, special representative of the Australian Government, arrived in Manila on Oct. 5 from Singapore. He is en route to the United States and Great Britain. While in Singapore he conferred with Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Envoy in the Far East, and with Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East.

•

The China Motor-car Manufacturing Company, with head office in Chungking, voted to increase the number of shares in the company, which are held by the Government, by CN$200,000. The action was recommended by the Ministry of Economics.

•

Vice-Admiral Jiro Aragi, former director of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, was elected president of the semi-official North Saghalien Oil Company, according to a **Domei** report from Tokyo. The report also stated that Lieut.-General Shosaburo Sato of the Japanese Army, had been appointed Managing Director of the Saghalien Oil Company.

•

The German **Transocean** service reported from Nanking on Sept. 30 that 86 Chinese naval officers, formerly adherents of Chungking, had arrived in Nanking and pledged adherence to Wang Ching-wei's "peace movement." Among the Chinese naval officers was Sah Yi, stated to be a relative of the widely-known Chinese Admiral Sah Chen-ping, who is now in Chungking.

•

The President Taylor, which docked at Shanghai last week, brought a number of American and other residents of Shanghai, who had been in the United States on vacation. Among them were, Prof. James H. Pott, Dean of St. John's University; Dr. J. T. Norton, Principal of St. John's Middle School; Prof. P. B. Sullivan of the Department of Economics of St. John's; Mrs. R. T. Bryan, member of the faculty of the American School; Milton M. Bates of the National City Bank; H. M. Mann, Arnhold and Company; H. V. Stokely, Parke Davis and Company; J. M. A. Fay, Customs Administration; Miss Gladys Lee, U. S. Consulate-General; Charles W. Rayden, Shanghai Race Club, and Mrs. Rayden; Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Muniz of the Spanish Legation; and Louis Chapard, recently appointed French Consular Judge in Shanghai. There also were some 40 Japanese diplomatic and consular officers from the United States, Central and South America, on board the American ship.

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Autogiro Movement, voted on Sept. 28 to initiate a three-year program for the promotion of glider flying, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, presided at the meeting.

•

The Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, conducted an exhibition parade at Kiaochow Park on Oct. 2 in honor of Mr. James P. Mee, Brazilian Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Mee was the guest of Col. Samuel L. Howard, and following the parade was presented with the Brazilian colors.

•

The customs authorities of the Philippines on Oct. 5 cancelled restrictions which had prevailed for some time against the importation into the Philippines of Chinese hams. In return for the Philippine action, the Ministry of Economics at Chungking instructed the Bureau for the Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities to enforce strict inspection of Chinese hams which are being shipped to the Philippines. Chungking announced that immediate steps would be taken to improve the quality of the product.

•

Dr. C. L. Hsia, member of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who is now in the United States, announced on Oct. 1 that a Chinese news service will shortly be launched in the United States. Dr. Hsia will be president and director, with office in New York. The new organization will be closely associated with **Central News**, official agency, which distributes news from China in the United States. Directors of the new agency will include Liu Chieh, Embassy Counsellor; Dr. Tsune Chi-yu, Consul-General in New York; Dr. Chi Meng, director of the China Institute and Dr. Lin Yu-tang, noted writer.

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Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister-at-Large in the United States, who is assistant to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador in Washington, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, on Oct. 5, on his way back to Washington. Acapulco is a small port on the Pacific Coast, about 300 kilometers south of Mexico City. Mr. Wakasugi returned to Japan in August for a conference with Tokyo officialdom on the matter of Japanese-American relations. He experienced difficulty in returning to his post, but apparently sailed on a Japanese ship, possibly a tanker, which landed at Acapulco.

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The Japanese Government, on Oct. 4, formally requested all foreign embassies in Tokyo to discontinue the practice of distributing news bulletins among their respective nationals residing in Japan. According to **United Press** report, the Foreign Office spokesman said that the German and Russian embassies had not only been distributing news bulletins to their own nationals, but had been mailing them to Japanese individuals. The British Embassy, it was understood, had complied with the Japanese request, but the Germans and Russians still had the matter under consideration.

•

A proposal to sell part of the property of the Holy Trinity Cathedral and to buy out the Cathedral School's shares in the premises formerly used by the school, was defeated by a small majority at a meeting of the Cathedral's subscribers on Sept. 26. It was thought that the matter might be brought up again in future. The trustees, who brought up the proposal, recommended that the property at the back of the compound be sold, which would then enable the Cathedral to buy out the Cathedral School's shares in the premises on Kiukiang Road, which are now leased by St. Luke's Hospital. It was stated that the premises on Kiukiang Road from near Kiangsi Road to Honan Road would continue to be used by St. Luke's.

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The Japanese authorities at Peiping recently ordered the four Japanese-language newspapers in Peiping to amalgamate into one paper, which will be known as **Toa Shimpo**, an affiliate of the paper of similar name in Tientsin. The president of the new paper will be Konosuke Ohkawa, who has been manager of the North China Bureau of **Domei**. The editor of the paper will be Takeo Takagi. The **Toa Shimpo**, which previously was one of the four papers in Peiping, published the scurrilous article about Mrs. Aiko Clarke, Japanese-born wife of Denzil H. Clarke, British Press Attache in Peiping, which led to Mrs. Clarke's kidnapping by Japanese "extremists" on Sept. 20. The paper published a retraction of the article on Sept. 30, following Mrs. Clarke's release from the kidnappers. The enforced amalgamation of the Japanese papers in Peiping and appointment of a new general manager was thought to have some connection with the kidnapping incident.

•

The branch of the National City Bank in Kobe, Japan, will shortly be closed, according to a report in the Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi** on Oct. 4. F. W. Bender, manager of the Kobe office and L. V. McAdams, assistant manager, will join the Shanghai office, stated the report. It was said that the bank had arranged liberal allowances for the Japanese staff, hence no difficulty was expected on that score as had occurred in cases of certain other American concerns in Japan which had closed recently. The closure of the branch in Kobe follows the closure of the branch in Osaka several months ago and according to report the branch in Yokohama also may be closed shortly. Since branches of the National City Bank in Manchukuo and at Peiping have already been closed, the latest action at Kobe, and contemplated action with regard to the Yokohama Branch, will leave the office at Tokyo as the sole remaining branch of the important American financial institution still functioning in Japan. Since the branch of the bank at Hankow has been closed, it leaves Tientsin and Shanghai as the only offices of the institution still operating in Japanese-occupied areas in China. The disruption of the Bank's normal activities in the Far East, in both China and Japan, has taken place since the beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

Representatives of Presbyterian missions in various parts of China are holding their annual conference in Shanghai this week. Among those attending are, John Hayes of the Peiping Language School, Miss Alice Carpenter of Canton, Dr. T. M. Yates of Hwaiyuan, Anhwei, H. G. Romig of Tsingtao, Miss E. F. Eames of Chefoo and H. G. Fisher, Lanping. According to M. P. Welles of the head office of the mission at Shanghai, there are about 350 members still in China, out of the original number, which was approximately 400. He said that no general evacuation of mission workers was contemplated.

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Alfred E. Schumaker, 2nd Vice-President and manager of the Chase Bank, returned to Shanghai last week from a vacation of several months in the United States, part of which was spent with Mrs. Schumaker on a motorcar tour of the country. Mr. Schumaker departed from New York on his return trip, prior to the announcement of the governmental action in freezing Japanese assets in the United States. Mr. Schumaker said that the most noticable development in the country was the large number of war plants, which were in process of construction, or had already been completed. Many of these plants were in the Middle West and were so extensive from the standpoint of personnel, that the streets and roads in the vicinity were completely blocked when the laborers were going to and leaving work. He said that sentiment everywhere was pronouncedly anti-Hitler and most persons replied, when asked when America would enter the war, "We are already in."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Land Problem in Asia

POPULATION AND LAND UTILIZATION—By Karl J. Pelzer. Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941, pp 215.

"Population and Land Utilization" is the first volume of a series of books comprising "An Economic Survey of the Pacific Area" which is being published by the Institute of Pacific Relations. The purpose of publishing this series of books is to supplement and bring up to date the key sections of the "Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area," published by the Institute in 1934. The value of making available these publications at the present time cannot be over-estimated.

According to the research secretary, Mr. W. L. Holland of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the aim of these publications is to "bring to a large number of people information on the Pacific area which is otherwise scattered in hundreds of different official and private sources, many of which are exceedingly difficult to locate and, to a large proportion of the potential readers, unavailable because of the variety of languages in which they are issued and also because of the often very limited distribution of the original documents." From this statement, it is evident that the present volume forms a good reference book which gives abundant information on population and land utilization in the Pacific countries.

Details of population and land utilization of the nations, colonies or territories included in this publication are those of Japan, Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, the colonies of British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Dealing with population, the author writes that "a population map of the world reveals at first glance four major concentrations within the countries covered in this volume: in the Japanese Empire, in China and the adjoining coastal plains of Indo-China, in Java, and in the north-eastern United States." As a matter of fact, population of all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean comes close to half of the population of the world, which is about two billions. It is interesting to note that by the end of 1936 about 81 per cent of the total population of the Pacific countries was living on the Asiatic side of the Pacific; one per cent in Oceania, i.e., Australia, New Zealand and the various island groups; and 18 per cent on the American side of the Pacific from Alaska to Chile.

Students of social science should be interested to note the comparison of population pressure in the Asiatic countries. China has the largest population, followed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, the Netherlands Indies and Manchuria, but Japan is the most densely settled country, followed by the Philippine Islands, China, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. It is important to note that the population density of Java and Madura, in the Netherlands Indies, exceeds by far that of Japan proper. The most thinly populated areas are Australia, Canada, Bolivia, New Zealand and the Soviet Union.

The density figures, which give the man-land ratios, are not sufficient to show the real situation of population pressure in a country, as in many countries, though large in area, the cultivable land is limited. "To determine the man-land ratio, land must not be measured simply in square miles, but evaluated as to the carrying capacity, i.e. the capacity to support human life, to satisfy human wants."

The relationship between man and land is generally studied in two ways. One is land utilization, in which land is regarded as a direct supplier of human needs, furnishing raw materials, food, shelter and standing room. The other is land tenure, which represents the relations established among men to determine their varying rights in the use of land.

It is interesting to note that out of the total of 1,359,000 square miles of "agricultural China," only 340,000 square miles, or one-fourth, is cultivated. "Of all land, 27 per cent is utilized for crops, 4.6 per cent for pasture, 8.7 per cent for forestry, and the remaining 59.7 per cent is for other purposes or is valueless," according to Professor J. L. Buck.

In Japan only 20 per cent of the total area is arable and 15.8 per cent is already under cultivation. This ratio is very small when compared with other countries. Great Britain cultivates 22.5 per cent of her total area, France 39 per cent, Italy 44.6 per cent, Germany 43.8 per cent and the United States 22.60 per cent.

The book has 188 tables, of which 76 are attached to the first chapter on population and 112 to the second chapter on land utilization. From these tables one can see the abundance of information and data gathered in this book, which is indispensable for students of the social sciences as well as all those who want to know the basic problems of the countries bordering the Pacific. This book is particularly useful as it gives detailed comparisons of the population and land statistics of all the Pacific countries.

P. L.

Way of Life in China

CHINESE HOMES AND GARDENS —By Henry Inn and S. C. Lee, Published by Fong Inn's, Ltd., Honolulu. 140 pages. Price U.S.$5.00.

"Chinese Houses and Gardens", attractively bound and copiously illustrated, is a definite contribution to the growing literature on Chinese culture. The authors do not attempt to give us a technical work on Chinese architecture and garden planning. The emphasis is far more centered upon the Chinese way of life as reflected in house and garden. And what could be more attractive for the general public?

The first section of the work consists of intimate and learned discourses on the subject as a whole—of Chinese Houses and Gardens in Retrospect by Ch'en Shou-Yi; of Foreign Influence in Chinese Architecture, and Contrasts and Designs by Chuin Tung; of Man and Nature in the Chinese Garden by Wing-Tsit Chan; and of the Chinese Love of Home and Symbolism by Shao Chang Lee. Thereafter, we wander with Mr. Inn through Chinese houses and gardens throughout the length and breadth of the land (with a preponderance of the South) in more than ninety pages of excellent photographs.

In a culture where the family system and home life is so important, it is only natural that the Chinese should have given more attention to the home itself as the ultimate abode of rest and peace, or quietude and of beauty and of that final union with nature that appears in all the details of architectural construction.

The character Yu, (幽) (seclusion and mystery) appearing frequently in the names inscribed over doorways and gates, perhaps best describes the real feeling behind the form and atmosphere of the Chinese house beautiful—a refuge from the turmoil of the outside world—a cutting-off of striving and a turning inwards to a place of rest, seclusion and beauty far from the madding world.

The infinite variety of shapes and forms in doorways, windows, alcoves, walls, balustrades, etc., reflecting in a thousand and one patterns the moon, clouds; flowers like the cherry; fruits like the pear; works of art like a Ming vase or an antique candle-stick; and infinite varieties of pure abstract design in window lattice work and decoration—all these transport us from the prosaic and uniform Western houses in which we live into a fairy land of charm and delight.

"Chinese Houses and Gardens" might well prove to be an influence both ideologically and structurally upon new home-building in the West. Western ideas of interior decoration and comfort are quite different and for all practical purposes may be incorporated into the general scheme. The architecture of body-comfort, of utility and of participation in the struggle of life characterises the Western house and garden, as much as the architecture of pure aesthetics, of useless beauty and retirement characterises that of the Chinese. Perhaps some form of compromise might be possible and beneficial to both.

In any case, the authors of this excellent work are to be congratulated for bringing before the public not only by word and picture an important aspect of Chinese culture but also a new sense of values in the art of living.

J. H. LEVIS.

Kuomintang to Meet at Chungking Next Month

The ninth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang will be held in November at Chungking, according to a **United Press** dispatch from the Chinese capital.

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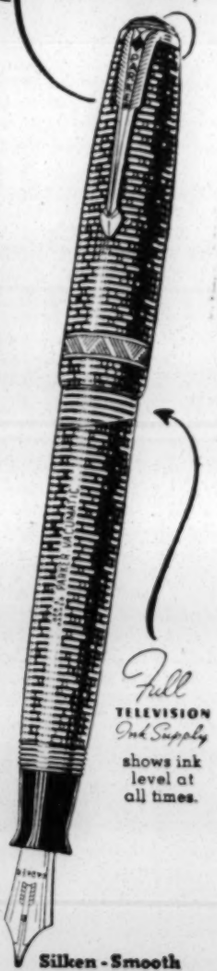

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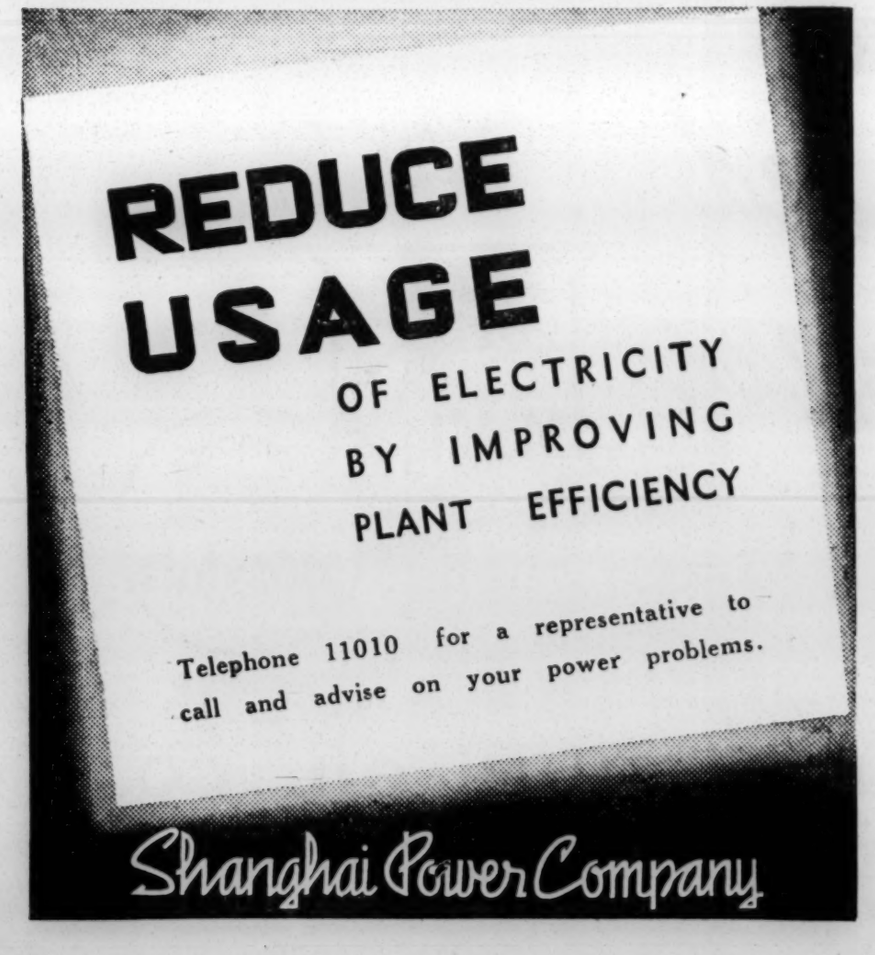

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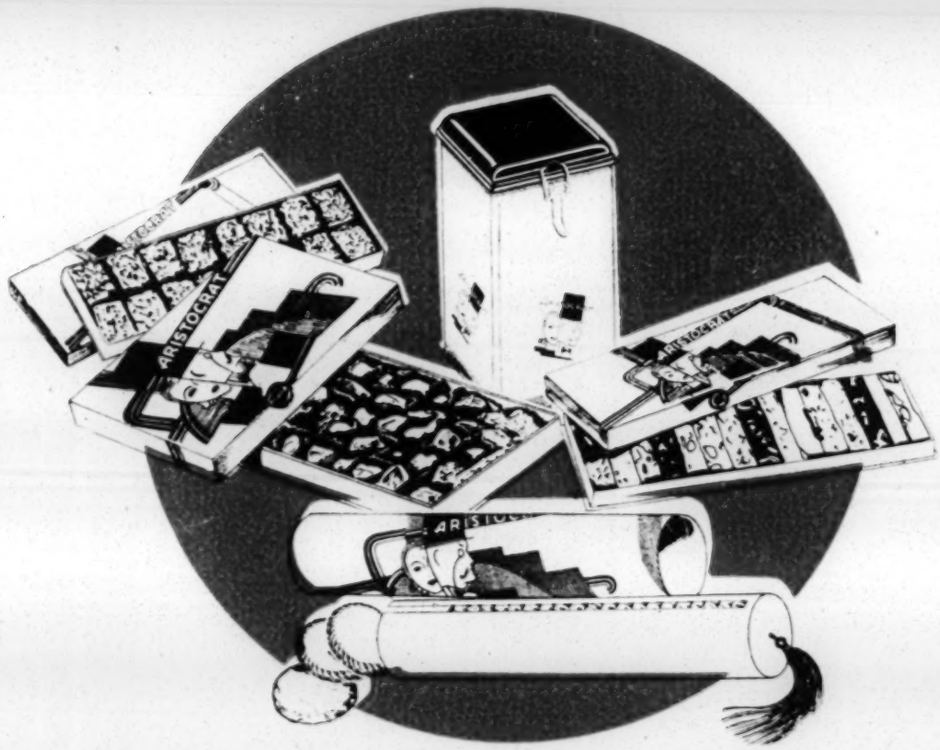

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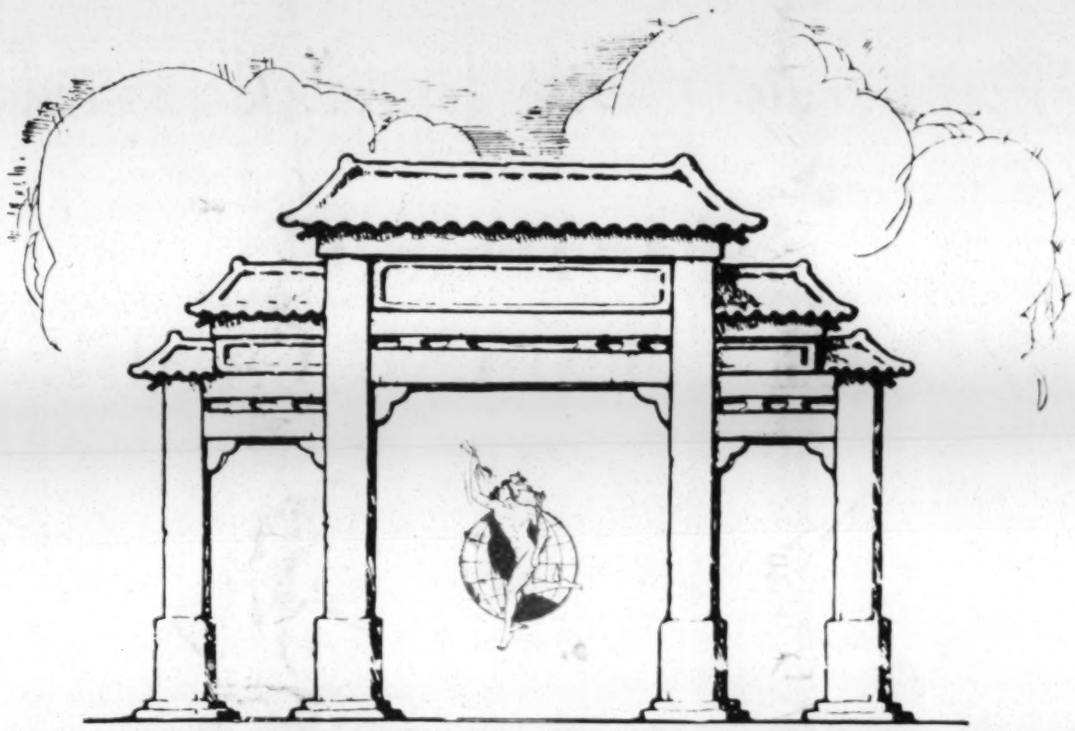

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